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WHOLE NO. 1780.

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

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COMMERCIAL PRINTING A  
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In the Supreme Court of the  
Hawaiian Islands.

June Term, 1896.

C. W. Dickey

v.

Hawaiian Tramways Company, No.  
3770.

Before JUDD, C. J., FREAR and  
WHITING, JJ.

A statute provided that within Judd Street,  
the Industrial School and Punahou  
Street in Honolulu, the fare on the cars  
of a street railway company shall be five  
cents for each passenger.

The company prior to 1892 ran no car on a  
continuous trip between Judd Street and  
Punahou, but at that time a connection  
was made between the cross line so that  
a continuous trip was made between the  
above termini, for which the company  
charged a fare of ten cents. Held, that  
the legal fare was five cents and that the  
company was liable for a penalty for  
charging a greater sum of money for fare  
on its cars under Section 9 of Chap. 34  
Session Laws 1884, providing for such  
penalty.

OPINION OF THE COURT, BY  
WHITING, J.

On exceptions by defendant to a judgment  
for plaintiff rendered by Circuit  
Judge A. W. Carter, in an action for the  
sum of one hundred dollars being  
amount of penalty provided for by Section  
9, Chap. 34, Laws of 1884, for an  
overcharge of fare on one of the cars  
of defendants' street railway in Honolulu.

Counsel for defendant did not in this  
case adduce any argument or file  
any brief pointing out error, and did  
not contest the correctness of the  
decision of the Circuit Judge but admitted  
that he only desired to have the final  
decision of this Court in this case  
which was heard and argued with another  
case between same parties, on,  
however, a different state of facts, (being  
No. 3771) this case being of value  
for illustration and distinction.

We adopt the statement of facts and  
decision of the Circuit Judge, as follows:

"The parties agreed upon the facts:  
That on the 28th day of April, 1896, the  
plaintiff entered a car operated by the  
defendant company on Nuuanu street  
near School in Honolulu, and paid five  
cents fare, traveled on the car down  
Nuuanu street, then along Queen street  
to Fort street thence along Fort street  
to Beretania street, thence along Beretania  
street to Punahou street, thence  
along Punahou street to near the  
Oahu College grounds. When the  
car was on Fort street near Hotel street  
the driver of the car demanded a fare  
of five cents saying that the fare was  
ten cents from Nuuanu street beyond  
Hotel street on Fort street.

The additional five cents was paid  
by plaintiff. The defendant company  
operates the cars on the route aforesaid  
and is a foreign corporation doing  
business in Honolulu.

That prior to 1892 there were three  
distinct routes without any connections,  
one from the foot of Judd's Hill  
on Nuuanu street to the City front,  
another on Beretania street and another  
on King street between the Industrial  
School and the Rifle Range  
(near Punahou street). That defendant  
company charged five cents  
fare on each of these routes. That in  
1892 a connection was made between  
Nuuanu and Fort streets on Queen  
street, and passengers were carried  
from Judd's Hill to Punahou without  
changing cars, making one continuous  
trip.

A franchise was granted to W. R.  
Austin, his associates and assigns, to  
construct and maintain a street railway  
upon certain streets in Honolulu  
by Chap. 34 Session Laws of 1884.  
This Act was amended and re-enacted  
by Chap. 18 Laws of 1886. An extension  
of time within which to complete  
the road was granted by Chap. 23 of  
Laws of 1888. Privileges to construct  
and maintain the line upon streets  
other than those mentioned in the  
above acts was given by Chap. 54 of  
Laws of 1888.

Section 12 Chapter 34 of the Laws of  
1884 provides: "The rate of fare for  
each passenger upon the said railroad  
shall not exceed five cents for each  
passenger using said cars up to and  
within Judd street, the Industrial  
School and to and within Punahou  
street, and ten cents for each passenger  
using said cars beyond the last  
mentioned points."

Section 9 of said Chapter 34, provides:  
"If said Railroad or any agent or  
employee thereof shall demand or  
charge a greater sum of money for fare  
on the cars of such railroad than that  
fixed by this bill, such railroad or such  
agent or such employee shall forfeit  
to the person who is thus overcharged  
the sum of one hundred dollars to be  
recovered in a civil action in any court  
having jurisdiction thereof."

The Circuit Judge decided that the  
language of the statute is not ambiguous.  
It provides that within Judd  
street, the Industrial School and Punahou  
street the fare shall be five cents  
for each passenger. The car made one  
continuous trip within the limits defined  
by law and the fare was five cents.  
Judgment was given for plaintiff.  
We are of the same opinion. Exceptions  
overruled.

L. A. Dickey, S. M. Ballou for plain-  
tiff. P. Neumann, G. A. Davis for  
defendant.  
Dated Honolulu, H. I., July 22, 1896

In the Supreme Court of the  
Hawaiian Islands.

June Term, 1896.

S. M. Ballou

v.

Hawaiian Tramways Company.

Before JUDD, C. J., FREAR and  
WHITING, JJ.

Where a "demand" or "charge" is made  
for fare in excess of that allowed by law  
to be demanded or charged, it is not  
necessary to prove that the excessive  
fare was actually paid, in order to recover  
a penalty provided by statute to be for-  
feited by a street railway in case it should  
"demand or charge" such excessive fare.  
Held, That the evidence supported the  
Judgment.

OPINION OF THE COURT BY  
WHITING, J.

The plaintiff brought his action  
against defendant to recover a penalty  
under Sec. 9, Chap. 34, Session Laws  
1884, under which Act the defendant  
holds its franchise.

Sec. 9 is as follows:

"If said railroad or any agent or em-  
ployee thereof shall demand or charge  
a greater sum of money for fare on the  
cars of such railroad than that fixed  
by this bill, said railroad or such agent  
or such employee shall forfeit to the  
person who is thus overcharged the  
sum of one hundred dollars to be re-  
covered in a civil action in any court  
having jurisdiction thereof."

The plaintiff was a passenger on one  
of the cars of defendant on a continu-  
ous trip from the terminus of tramway  
on Nuuanu Avenue, in Honolulu, to  
Punahou street for which defendant  
was entitled to demand and charge a  
fare of five cents.

The point raised by the defendant  
is that "the plaintiff has failed to  
prove that he was charged or paid  
more than the fare of five cents for  
himself and that the evidence given  
at the trial did not support the judg-  
ment."

It was strongly urged by counsel  
that excessive fare must have been paid  
by plaintiff and not merely that plain-  
tiff was charged an excessive fare; and  
also that even if it should be necessary  
only to prove that plaintiff was "charg-  
ed" an excessive fare, the evidence did  
not warrant such a finding.

The words used in the statute are  
"demand or charge."

In *Reese v. Penn. R. Co.*, 131 Pa. St.,  
485, the Court held: "Charge" is a  
word of very general and varied use.  
Webster gives it thirteen different  
meanings, none of which, however, ex-  
press the exact sense in which it is  
used in this charter. The great dictionary  
of the Philological Society, now in  
course of publication, gives it twenty  
separate principal definitions, besides a  
nearly equal number of subordinate  
variations of meaning. Of these defini-  
tions one (10 b) is "The price re-  
quired or demanded for services ren-  
dered, or (less usually) for goods sup-  
plied, and this expresses accurately the  
sense of the word in the present case."  
The essence of the meaning is that it is  
something required, exacted or taken  
from the traveller as compensation for  
the service rendered. The purpose of  
the restriction in the charter is the regu-  
lation of the amount of fares not the  
mode of collection, the protection of the  
traveller from excessive demands, not  
interference with the time, place or  
mode of payment."

The plaintiff testified "I boarded  
the car on Nuuanu Avenue and asked  
the driver 'what is the fare to Punahou'."  
He said "20 cents, you know" (plaintiff  
stated in explanation that his wife  
was with him). I then said to him  
that there had been a lawsuit about  
this or words to that effect. He re-  
plied "No, no, 10 cents." I then said  
"what are your orders, if I do not pay  
that fare?" We rode in that car down  
Nuuanu Avenue to Beretania street, up  
Beretania to Punahou street, we got  
off where we stopped at the college,  
the driver came into the car again and  
changed his cash box, and I asked him  
"what is your name?" He said "Antone."  
He said, "Antone Souza." He said, "what for you want to know?" I want to know whether I  
have to pay ten cents a piece to come  
out here." He said, "sure, sure." "You  
go back you will have to pay ten  
cents."

It is not necessary that plaintiff  
should have actually paid his fare,  
as the statute is expressed in its use  
of the words "demand or charge,"  
and we are of opinion that there is  
sufficient evidence to warrant the find-  
ing of the magistrate that the plaintiff  
was charged an excessive fare (that is  
a greater sum of money for fare than that  
fixed by the statute), by the servant of  
defendant within the meaning of the  
statute.

The judgment appealed from is af-  
firmed.  
S. M. Ballou in person, L. A. Dickey  
with him.  
P. Neumann and G. A. Davis for de-  
fendant.  
Dated Honolulu, H. I., July 22, 1896

The O. & O. S. S. Belgic Rinder com-  
mander, arrived in port early yesterday  
morning, 10 days, 11 hours and 14 min-  
utes from Yokohama which beats her  
own record by 9 hours and 22 minutes.  
Experienced good weather all the way  
with head winds on the last three or  
four days.

Nothing obtains pardon more speedi-  
ly than repentance.

## ATTORNEY-GENERAL W. O. SMITH HOME.

Arrives on Belgic Friday in Ex-  
cellent Health

PRESENTED TO THE EMPEROR.

Precaution Against Diseases—Cordial  
Feeling of Japanese—Quarantine  
Stations Visited—Japanese Social  
Evil—Inspection of Crematories.

Attorney General Smith and Dr. C.  
B. Wood returned on the Belgic yester-  
day after an extended visit to China  
and Japan, where they went to investi-  
gate health matters and incidentally



ATTORNEY GENERAL W. O. SMITH.

other business connected with the  
Government.

Mr. Smith was seen at his office yester-  
day and asked regarding the con-  
dition of affairs in Japan as they relate  
to health, and the possible danger of  
disease being brought here by Chinese  
and Japanese immigrants. His travels  
have been reported from time to time  
in these columns, the last letter hav-  
ing been mailed at Nagasaki to Mr.  
Thurston and received here by the  
China.

"From there," said the Attorney Gen-  
eral, "we went to Yokohama, and a  
beautiful trip it was, leaving Nagasaki  
in the evening by the S. S. China, pass-  
ing through the Simonsen Straits  
the narrow entrance to the Inland Sea.  
We passed through the latter in day-  
light, and at an average speed of sev-  
enteen knots, and the scenery was  
beautiful. Islands more plentiful than  
in the St. Lawrence, but of a different  
character. Some of them contain tall  
peaks and others are comparatively  
level. The sea is more like a lake, and  
extends about three hundred miles.  
We reached Kobe at 8 o'clock, and from  
there went to Kioto by rail, thence to  
Yokohama."

"We inspected the quarantine sta-  
tions at Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama,  
and found them perfectly equipped  
with appliances and most excellent  
provisions for the care of passengers.  
From Yokohama we went to Tokio,  
but eighteen miles distant by rail and  
while there we investigated the system  
corresponding with our Act to  
Mitigate."

"Here we found in a population of a  
million and a half of people, 6,000 re-  
gistered prostitutes conducted under a  
perfect system of espionage and with  
every facility for the preservation of  
health. There is a large corps of phy-  
sicians and nurses under Government  
patronage, and convenient houses  
where women report at stated periods."  
"Do you believe such a system could  
be enforced here?" was asked.

"Well," replied the Minister "the  
conditions are different—there are so  
few of that class of people here—"

"But it may grow it is comparatively  
easy to handle the seventy on the reg-  
istration books: what will you do when  
it increases to seven hundred and the  
general population does not increase in  
the same ratio?"

"The conditions will be different  
then from the present time and the  
evil can be attended to by the Govern-  
ment. What we must be careful about  
is not to make the law so stringent  
that it will force these women to take  
their names from the register. You  
understand that this Act to Mitigate  
does not make prostitutes but it keeps  
them within the reach of the law and  
is a protection to health. The women  
might take their names from the reg-  
ister but we would have the same num-  
ber of prostitutes. In Japan the matter  
is handled as best suits the conditions  
of the country: the same may be said  
of Hawaii."

"Did you have an opportunity to in-  
vestigate the system of the dead in  
Japan, Mr. Smith? Cemeteries are not  
popular institutions there, I under-  
stand."

"Yes! Under the escort of the chief  
surgeon of the Police Department, a  
Japanese who was educated in Ger-  
many, we visited the chief crematories  
where more than 6,000 bodies were  
burned last year. There are thirty fur-  
naces arranged in double rows. We saw  
a corpse brought in and entirely con-  
sumed in a few minutes."

"Do you think such a method would  
ever become popular here or would  
ever be tolerated?"

"I would not like to say as to that  
but I believe it should be adopted at  
quarantine station with the bodies of  
persons who die of infectious diseases."

"How did you find the people of  
Japan—I mean were you well treated  
by them?"

"Dr. Wood and myself have only the  
pleasantest recollections of our visit  
there. We had excellent opportunities  
for learning of the feeling of the Jap-  
anese toward Hawaii through Minister  
Irwin and Dr. Eldredge. From the  
treatment we received and what we  
learned through Dr. Eldredge and his  
family as well as through Minister  
Irwin, I have every reason to think the

## LIEUTENANT COYNE TELLS HIS STORY.

Captain Good Spoke of Missing  
Sight Before the Trial

CAPTAIN ZIEGLER ON THE STAND.

When the Sight Was Missed—But  
Few New Features in the Trial.  
Sight Exhibited Could Not Have  
Passed Inspection by the Officer.

For ten minutes before the court con-  
vened last night the members read  
military law and contemplated the  
long session to be held tonight. Then  
another ten minutes was spent in wait-  
ing for Major Potter and Stenographer  
Marx, who were engaged at the Bungal-  
o. In the interval the audience in  
ones and twos gathered expectantly.

To the man on the outside the mem-  
bers of the court wear a wish-it-was-  
over expression which was evident in  
other ways.

Lieut. Coyne was the first witness  
called, and acted as though he would  
tell the truth if it necessitated the sacri-  
fice of the friendship of every man in  
the company. He related the circum-  
stances of the missing sight with con-  
siderable clearness, except as to date.  
"It was seven or eight months ago," he  
said, "in the Colonel's office, on the  
desk and at times on the shelf. Lat-  
terly it has been on the shelf. Sight  
all on guns in the yard except at the  
Waikiki end of the yard. When the  
officer of the day takes charge he  
makes a general inspection of quarters,  
guns, etc. I am officer of the day once  
in four days, and as officer of the day  
I inspected the guns may have missed  
the inspection of the guns some time.  
Never saw a sight on that gun from  
the time it was first reported missing.  
Privates are not supposed to be in the  
shed where the guns are except when  
they are cleaning them. Since we have  
been in camp the canteen is at one end  
of the shed, so that privates are around  
there at all times. (In answer to a  
question by the Judge Advocate, Lieut.  
Coyne told, with the permission of  
President Fisher, of the gun that are  
kept loaded and ready for instant use.)  
Remember a sight being reported as  
found. Went to Bungalow to report as  
officer of the day. A sergeant reported  
to me the finding of the sight and its  
disposition. My recollection is that  
there was an interval of time between  
the Weather Incident and the finding  
of the sight in the yard. Sergeant Car-  
lisle reported to me after I had seen  
the sight in the Colonel's office.

Cross-Examined. It is between four  
and five months since Carlisle reported  
sum of 100 dollars or more on or  
all right if he had turned it in to Cap-  
tain Good. The duty of the officer of the  
day is to see that the regular routine  
of business goes on. Do not know  
whether it was my duty as officer of  
the day to get the sight and return it  
to the Colonel. I did not speak to Cap-  
tain Good about the sight, but he did  
to me about three weeks ago. Can't  
say exactly, but it was after the sight  
had been reported to the Colonel.  
Since he has been under arrest I told  
him that a court of inquiry was or-  
dered, and he said, "Yes! What for?"  
I told him about the missing sight.  
He said, "Oh, then there is a missing  
sight." He mentioned it to me. This  
was before. Do not know which sight  
he referred to, as we were walking  
along by the Bungalow near the walk he  
said to me "I know all about that  
sight, and they know up above about it,  
and they will know more about it."  
I said, "Yes." That was all that was  
said about it. The shed was built ex-  
pressly for the guns and the guns  
placed there. The guns have been kept  
in that condition ever since. Cannot  
say how often during the month of May  
that I inspected the guns. It was not  
a general thing for me to examine them  
every time, that is the duty of the or-  
dinance sergeant. Don't remember  
seeing a sight on the gun during the  
month of May. I was off on furlough  
for ten days. Got married, and was off  
from the 11th to the 20th of the month.

Re-Direct. Conversation with Cap-  
tain Good regarding the court of in-  
quiry was before I knew that a court  
had been called. Captain Good brought  
up the subject. I had nothing to do  
with it. He did not refer to the sight  
that was reported as found. Don't  
know when the court of inquiry was  
called.

Captain Ziegler sworn. First saw the  
sight on the Colonel's desk in Novem-  
ber or December of last year. There  
were two sights on the desk and Col.  
McLean was examining them. The  
sight to the Australian field piece has  
been on the shelf ever since. I am in  
the Colonel's office three or four times  
every day. There has been a slight  
missing from the Waikiki end of the  
shed for a long time. Sergeant Com-  
pner first reported it and said Sergeant  
Weatherly knew all about it. Was on  
duty during the month of May. Re-  
member the guns were cleaned during  
the month of May and that there was  
no sight on it. The guns were cleaned  
on May 18 two days before inspection.  
Went off duty on the morning of the  
19th. Had guns wiped before I went  
off duty. Never saw a sight on the gun  
since the day it was first reported  
missing. (Sight exhibited.) This sight  
is not cleaned and would not be pass-



ed by the inspector. A sight in this condition could not have been found on a gun in the yard. First heard that a sight had been found on the ground after the sight had been sent to the Minister. Was present at the court of inquiry and heard Captain Good's evidence there. Remember his being asked if a sight had been handed to him by Sergeant Carlyle. Answered that he thought it had, but his recollection was too dim to remember anything about it.

Cross-examined: The guns are cleaned outside of the shed, not under the tree, but outside the shed. That is the regular practice if they want them cleaned. The breech blocks are taken off and the sights are removed and the hinges oiled—that's about all. Sometimes the nuts may be taken off. The guns were cleaned on the third Wednesday in April, prior to the third Wednesday in May. The two companies have to do the work whether they are on guard or off guard. Believe Company F cleaned them three times in succession. Guns were cleaned at half past five. Does not make any difference if Captain Good was officer of the day up to 9 a. m. on the 18th. I cleaned the guns.

A half dozen other witnesses were called and related all they knew concerning the sight.

At 10 p. m. the court adjourned to meet at 7:30 this evening, when Minister Cooper and Captain Smith will be called. The prosecution will finish their testimony tonight.

The court martial was a little too late in getting started Saturday night, but when the work was once started it went booming along. A. St. M. Mackintosh was the first witness on the stand.

A. St. M. Mackintosh—Am clerk in the foreign office. Have been employed there eighteen months. Here the Judge Advocate handed in letter marked exhibit "A" to Mr. Mackintosh. Yes I have seen that writing. It came in a package brought by a messenger to the Foreign office about two months ago. It contained a sight similar to the one you just showed to me. The package was addressed to President Dole. Yes, that was the tag on the package. (Here the Judge Advocate filed the tag.) Minister Cooper asked me to telephone to Colonel McLean. He showed me the sight first and Colonel McLean came up. Think that the package was put on the President's desk first. The next time I saw it, the package was in Minister Cooper's office on his desk. Colonel McLean came up shortly after I telephoned.

Cross-examined—Package was done up very carefully. One end the sight was sticking out. It was tied with a string. Did not see the messenger bring it in. Don't remember if the package was stamped. Have no means of fixing the exact date of arrival of the sight. Minister Cooper asked me if I had seen the address on the tag. I said I did and then went to look for it, finding it in the waste-paper basket. Lieutenant Coyne—Remember something, not distinctly of remarks by Captain Good in the mess-room regarding reduction of pay. Remember were made generally. Don't know exact time remarks were made by Captain Good. I heard them made by him as well as the other officers. Must have heard them between the 1st and 10th of May for I was off duty after that. Captain Good said that he could do ten per cent. less work. Yes, that he could do less work. This was in general conversation.

Cross-examined—Remarks were general, I passed remarks myself. I said that if I could get better pay outside I would do it.

Re-direct—None of the other officers said that if they got less pay they would do less work.

Captain Ziegler—Captain Good said he would do less work. Some one said he didn't see how he could do it. He said he would find a way.

Cross-examined—Capt. Good seemed to be the only one who spoke about doing less work.

Re-direct—Captain Good was very earnest when he spoke.

Lieutenant Ludewig—Captain Good said he would do ten per cent. less work. Was at table where all the officers were. Think Captain Good spoke seriously. Don't know whether conversation became general afterward.

Cross-examined—Capt. Ziegler made a joke about wages being cut down; this to Phillip, the waiter. (The joke was explained and attorney Robertson wanted to know if that was a joke.) Captain Good joined in here and said he could do better by doing less work. Think he was serious. The officers generally spoke about the reduction, but I cannot remember exactly what they said. Don't know what the other officers thought. For myself I thought that I had to put up with it. Did not express any opinion.

Sergeant Weatherby—When Captain Good spoke to Colonel McLean he said he examined the guns. He found the sights all there.

Cross-examined—It was the third Tuesday in May that this conversation took place. Inspection by the Minister was next day.

Captain McCarthy—Was called to take part in a Court of Inquiry for the purpose of examination into the matter of receipt of the sight sent to President Dole. Marked the sight and letter Exhibit "A." That is my handwriting on the articles. Captain Good's testimony was taken there. Showed this to Captain Good. Said they were all right.

Here the Judge Advocate asked Captain McCarthy to read the evidence of Captain Good before the Court of Inquiry.

Attorney Robertson said that he would agree to this provided he would be allowed to cross-examine on all the evidence given in the Court of Inquiry.

Captain McCarthy stated the substance of Captain Good's testimony as follows: On third Tuesday in May Captain Good reported to Colonel McLean that a sight was missing. Said no other sight was missing. Asked if sergeant Weatherby had handed him a sight. He first answered "no" and then asked to have that answer corrected. He had received the sight from one of the sergeants, but his memory was very dim in regard to the matter. He was given every opportunity for

thought in order to answer the questions.

Cross-examined—(Captain McCarthy read the order for the Court of Inquiry in answer to a question put by attorney Robertson regarding the reason for calling said court.) Minister Cooper stated one day that he had some time in April, received a sight through the mail. He said he had started an investigation but the matter had got so far that he could no longer proceed with the matter. Hence the calling of the court.

Re-direct—Minister Cooper said he thought it was about the 15th. It was either the day before or after the regular monthly inspection. He was not under oath.

A long argument by counsel relative to the plan of cross-examination by Mr. Robertson was ruled by the court to be inadmissible and the prosecution rested.

Private Scott was called for the defense and sworn. Am a member of Company E and have been since March 1895. Was in the office when Captain Good called the members into the office and stated that he would like to know the opinion of the men regarding the shoot. Stated that the government did not seem to appreciate our services.

Asked our views and the men were nearly all opposed to it. Do not remember his saying that as the salaries had been reduced 10 per cent. and he would do 10 per cent. less work. Same work has been performed since the reduction as before. Spoke of the expense he had borne in the practice shoots. When I went into the room the men were sitting there and afterwards Captain Good announced the object of the meeting. I was first to leave, the rest followed me. Never heard Captain Good say "—this drill of the sailors; if they want to put a man over us why don't they put a soldier." Was in parade on July 4. Heard Captain Good say "—it guide right." Practice shooting was discontinued after May 1. Until June 20 when it was revived for about two weeks.

Cross-examined—Captain Good said "the government does not seem to appreciate our services. Did not hear him allude to the cut in the pay, though he may have. We understood that he referred to the reduction. Had discussed among the men the advisability of going in; heard several of the best shots say they did not care to go in. My impression is that Neeley was one of the men who opposed shooting in the first contest. Did not hear Captain Good advance the suggestion that it would have to be shot for three times and it was not necessary to shoot the first time. It was quite common to hear Captain Good refer to the riot drill as the "—sailor drill." Have heard him use the expression "According to the latest interpretation." It is my opinion that it was a sort of criticism of the Colonel's action.

(At this point Major Cooper left the hall to answer an earnest call at the hospital.)

Objections raised by attorney Robertson regarding method of cross-examination. Objections overruled.

Have not heard remarks repeatedly but on the occasions which I have stated. I understood these remarks implied that he did not agree with the Colonel in teaching the men. It was generally believed that there was an ill feeling between the two officers, and when anything of this sort was said the men generally attributed it to this ill feeling. Have heard criticism in the company regarding remarks made by the Captain. Don't think the men worried much about it; they considered it a joke. Don't know that the criticisms were common. Believe I have heard him say "The sailor drill of the Colonel's." Men treated the drill seriously and attempted to carry it out.

Re-direct—My impression is that the riot drill originated with the major's sailors. Have seen it executed by sailors on the Philadelphia.

Sergeant Taylor—Was present when the meeting was called in the office. He wanted to learn what our feeling was regarding the shoot. Said we had done a good deal of shooting in our own time, and as a reward for that our salaries had been reduced. No decision was reached as several of the best shots were not present. Do not remember Corporal Neeley going around; he may have, but I do not remember it. Said did not think we ought to do any more work than we were commanded to, believe he referred to shooting. Was not always on drill, have not been absent much during the past two months. Have never heard the Colonel personally allude to in reference to the riot drill. Captain Good has said he would not do any more in the riot drill than would carry us through.

Cross-examined—Don't remember to have heard that remark about the drill this year. Have heard it alluded to as the bluejacket drill, the sailor drill with an occasionally thrown in. When a man would do a thing wrong or not to suit him Captain Good would say that he did not want him to do it that way, as that was the Colonel's way. Have not heard any one speak disrespectfully of the Colonel. In my opinion what Captain Good was not disrespectful. Captain Good did most of the drilling when the Captain drilled the company.

Private Winan sworn and corroborated the testimony of previous witnesses as to meeting in the company office. Do not remember any remark about doing 10 per cent. less work on account of reduction of pay. Never heard Captain Good say "—this drill of the Colonel's."

Cross-examined—Do not remember any allusion to reduction of pay. Heard Captain Good speak of the government not appreciating our services. Don't know why it was suggested that we should do only our routine work. My impression might have been that it was owing to reduction of pay. Don't know that the impression came from Captain Good. Heard a week before the first of May that salaries would be cut and because the government did not appreciate our services. The men left the office with the feeling that their services were not appreciated. Never heard Captain Good allude to the riot drill as the "—sailor drill."

Private Barry sworn and testified

to remarks made at the meeting by Captain Good regarding reduction of pay and the fact that the government did not appreciate our services and extra volunteer work need not be done. Believe he referred to extra shooting. Extra shooting was suspended from May until the medal shoot in June. Never heard Captain Good say "—this—sailor drill; if they want to put a man at the head of us why don't they put a soldier instead of a sailor."

Cross-examined—Never heard him say anything about how fast sailor drill—or a sailor drill. Heard him say something about the Colonel regarding a shoulder arms. From my own experience I never heard Captain Good speak disrespectfully of the Colonel. Paraded July 4. did not hear Captain Good use profane language that day, was told afterward that he had said something of the kind. Went to the meeting with the impression that our services were not appreciated. Such rumors will spread wherever there are tale bearers. I believe the government did not appreciate our services, but that feeling has worn out now. I have grown used to it.

Re-direct—Was in the U. S. Army three years and three months. (To the question of comparison between the manners of Captain Good and officers in U. S. Army was objected to by Attorney Robertson when President Fisher inquired the rank of the witness and learned it was a private. Mr. Robertson withdrew the question.) Private Smith was out on leave, and as he had not returned the court adjourned until this evening at 7:30.

#### OUR LOVELY TRAMCARS.

The Supreme Court has upheld the action of the lower courts in the suit brought against the Tramways Company. The final lesson in the interpretation of the law has been read to our great street railway monstrosity. The court says that five cents is the largest fare that can be charged for a continuous ride within Judd street, the Industrial school and Punahou street. Consequently when different lines connect within these limits named the only thing remaining for the Tramways Company to do is to allow transfers on the Nuuanu and Beretania street lines, also to King street.

Now the question is, what is the Tramways Company going to do about it? Of course nothing will suit that company better than to pay the two fines of \$100 each and allow the matter to quietly blow over, much while continuing to run the cars and charge fares contrary to the law as has been done for several years passed.

The next question is: What are the people going to do about it? Are the citizens of this town going to allow the street railway to continue to overcharge passengers when the law is within reach of every man, woman and child that is forced to put an extra nickel in the cash box? We certainly hope that our good people have not become so thoroughly indifferent to the conditions about them to let this outrage on the community go on. It is bad enough to have our streets hampered with such old-fashioned relics of former day Rocky Mountain mule cars, but that part of it we suppose the people will have to stand so long as the company has its grip on the streets of the town. The decision of the Supreme Court, however, has put the people in a position to bring the company before the bar of justice and require the payment of \$100 for each and every fare in which there has been an overcharge.

It is a little early in the game to tell just what the Tram Company will do. Possibly it will continue its cars from Judd street to Punahou, possibly it will inaugurate a system of transfers from Nuuanu and Fort streets to King street; possibly it will come to the conclusion that discretion and common decency in the treatment of the public is the better part of business valor. These possibilities of the future have never been realized in the past. If the powers that preside over the destinies of our apology for a street railway have any desire to continue paying \$100 fines they will continue to refuse transfers and continue to be as unaccommodating as possible.

#### LAW AND TRAMCAR.

The Supreme Court has driven the final nail in the coffin of the pigheaded unaccommodating policy of the Tramways Company. As the result of the suit brought by C. W. Dickey in consequence of being charged an extra five cents because he changed cars, the Court makes the following ruling: "A street railway company, which is prohibited by law from charging more than five cents for each passenger using its cars within certain limits, cannot, by causing a change of cars within those limits, acquire the right to charge an additional fare." This means that passengers can ride from Judd street to Punahou street for five cents, no matter how many times the Tramways Company sees fit to require changing cars. It also means that passengers boarding the Nuuanu street line can transfer to the King street line and ride as far as the Industrial School or the Waikiki turn without paying an extra fare as has been the case heretofore. If the Tramways Company has as much common sense as we hope to give it credit, it will inaugurate a system of transfers at every junction in the street railway system.

In event of failure to do this or in event of attempts to overcharge passengers as has been the custom in the past, the company will find that the people of this city are ready and prepared to collect \$100 for each five cents overcharged. If it is impossible to obtain a modern street railway system the people can at least require the apology for a modern system to be run according to law.

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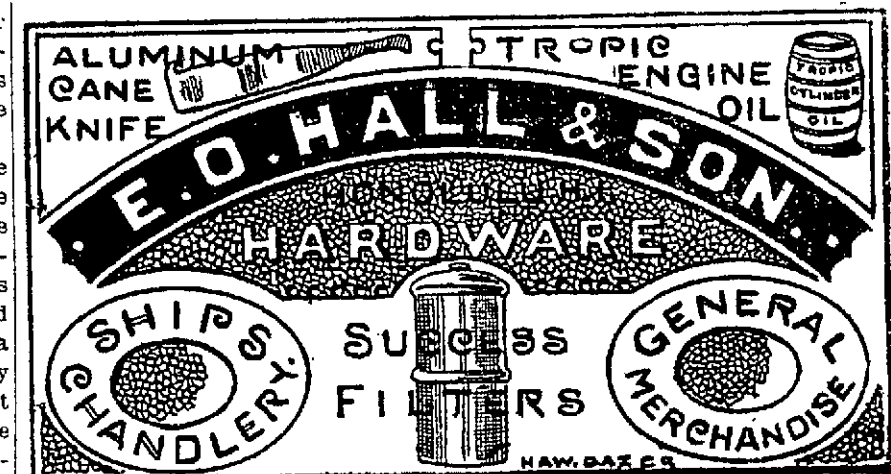
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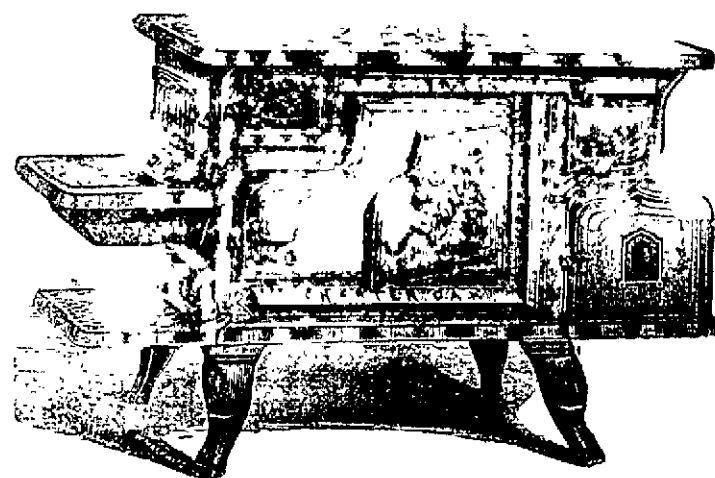
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CLARKE, Commander.

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LEAVES HONOLULU.

\*Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on trips marked.

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Lapahoehoe, Mahukona and Kawaihae same day; Makana, Maalaea Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoons of Tuesdays and Fridays.

ARRIVES AT HONOLULU.

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.

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Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Hanalei, Hanalei and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of pursers.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

C. L. WIGHT, President.

S. B. ROSE, Secretary.

Capt. J. A. King, Port Superintendent, Honolulu, H. I., Jan. 1, 1896.



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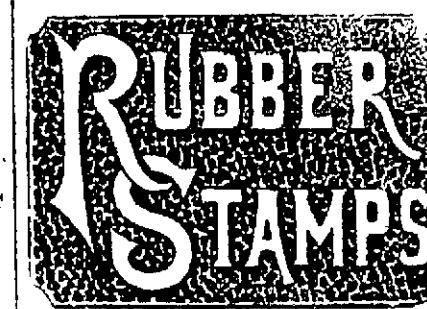
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## In the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.

June Term, 1896.

H. A. Widemann  
v.  
E. B. Thomas.Before JUDD, C. J., FREAR and  
WHITING, JJ.

- (1) Failure to pay the stamp duty on articles of association of a joint stock company does not affect the validity of the incorporation of the company.
- (2) When a corporation acts de facto and exercises corporate powers, the question whether it exercises such powers lawfully cannot be litigated between private parties.
- (3) Description of mortgaged property by reference to the conveyances can be made certain by production of such conveyances.
- (4) A written guaranty was made by defendant guaranteeing payment of the mortgage in question. Held, the guaranty was admissible in evidence against defendant's objection.
- (5) A resolution of the corporation authorizing the negotiation of a loan to meet present exigencies and the pledging of the property of the company is admissible in evidence though the amount to be borrowed was not stated.
- (6) An attempted distraint by a landlord of goods of one party for rent due from three distinct parties, not apportioning the rent, is invalid.
- (7) The statute of distraint (Compiled Laws, p. 278) does not authorize the seizure of goods of a stranger on the premises.
- (8) A distraint is not valid as against a debtor by mortgage by merely announcing to the tenant in possession on that the goods were seized for rent, and by taking a duplicate key of the premises, leaving the goods in uninterrupted possession and use of the tenant; and not putting a keeper in charge of the goods.
- (9) A sale of goods, alleged to be distrainted, after the expiration of fourteen days' public notice of sale, is not a compliance of the statute which requires fifteen days notice of such sale.

OPINION OF THE COURT, BY  
JUDD, C. J.

This is a bill of exceptions bringing up exceptions taken by defendant to certain rulings made by Circuit Judge Perry in the trial of the case heard by him, jury waived, at the last May term, and also exceptions to the findings of fact and rulings of law made. The case is replevin by the plaintiff, mortgagee, of the printing presses, type and other machinery, being the plant of the "Holomua Publishing Company, Limited," to recover the value of the articles so mortgaged, unlawfully converted by defendant. The Court found the following facts: The mortgage was made and delivered by the proper officers of the company upon authorization of its stockholders to secure the loan of \$500 on the 29th May, 1894. The loan in question was further secured by a guaranty in writing of same date as the mortgage and note. Defendant was one of the guarantors. About the 1st November, 1894, Mr. J. A. Magoon on behalf of the landlord of the "Holomua Publishing Company, Limited," went to the office of the company and informed the parties in possession, being the officers of said company, that he distrainted the goods in question for rent; thereupon one of the keys of the said premises was delivered to Mr. Magoon, the manager of the company keeping the other, and the company continued to use the goods, as theretofore. This was done in pursuance of a paper dated 1st November, 1894, and signed "Holomua Publishing Co. Ltd. By A. P. Peterson, Board of Managers, Edmund Norrie, Vice-President," as follows:

"Whereas the Holomua Publishing Company is indebted to S. C. Allen in the sum of eight hundred dollars for rent of premises on King street, in block known as Thomas block, wherein its publishing business is carried on to October 31st, 1894; and,

Whereas, said Holomua Publishing Company is unable to pay the said rent; and,

Whereas, said S. C. Allen has taken proceedings to distraint the goods, chattels, effects and plant situate and kept in said building, which includes the goods, chattels, effects and plant of the Elele Publishing Company; and,

Whereas, the said Holomua Publishing Company desire to avoid the expense of removal of said property and desire expressly to waive the requirements of the statute in that respect, and desire to permit the sale under distraint proceedings to take place in the said premises as though said goods had been removed.

Now, therefore, these presents witness, that the said premises are hereby surrendered to said S. C. Allen by said Holomua Publishing Company, and all right and claim thereto is hereby by the said company relinquished, and the said S. C. Allen is hereby declared to be in possession thereof. Said S. C. Allen is hereby specially authorized and empowered to sell the goods, chattels, effects and plant now situate and kept in said premises as aforesaid, and the same is hereby acknowledged to have been legally distrainted for rent after publishing notice of sale thereof for fourteen days from the 5th day of November, 1894, in some daily newspaper published in Honolulu, unless the sum of eight hundred dollars with rent for the month of November of fifty dollars in addition, and also an attorney's fee of twenty-five dollars and all costs of advertising are previously paid.

And it is hereby understood and agreed that the Holomua Publishing Company may continue to conduct its business in said premises until the day of sale on condition that the said S. C. Allen shall not be responsible in any respect on account thereof, nor for any of the goods, chattels and effects and plant. And on the further condition that the officers of the said Holomua Publishing Company shall at all times take proper care of the said chattels and property and not allow the same to be damaged, destroyed or removed from the said premises, nor allow the same to be attached on meane process or otherwise.

Dated Nov. 1st, 1894.

HOLOMUA PUBLISHING CO., Ltd.

By A. P. Peterson.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

Edmund Norrie, Vice-President.

The company remained in possession of the property until a public sale took place on the 29th March, 1895, under the alleged distraint. The rent due the defendant at the time of the alleged distraint was in all \$1,050, part being due (1) from the proprietors of the "Elele" newspaper, part (2) by the "Holomua Publishing Co." (unincorporated), and a part (3) by the Holomua Publishing Co. Ltd. (a corporation), and the amount of rent due from each concern was never apportioned. The amount of rent then due from the Holomua Publishing Co. Ltd., then in possession, was only \$250. On the 5th December, 1894, notices of sale were published, signed "S. C. Allen, by his attorney, J. Alfred Magoon," advertising the sale for 22d December. The sale was continued to the 28th December, and then to 21st January, 1895; but on the 5th January Mr. Magoon was instructed by defendant Thomas (who was S. C. Allen's principal and assignor of the lease of the premises) "to stay proceedings until further orders." On the 15th March, 1895, public notices of sale of the goods were published daily to and including March 29, when the sale took place, and probably owing to protests by plaintiff and others, the goods were by defendant bid in for only \$250, and thereafter disposed of at private sale for \$1,300.

The defendant during the trial in Circuit Court objected to the introduction of plaintiff's mortgage as evidence, alleging (1) that mortgage had no corporate existence, (2) that no authorization was shown for the execution of the mortgage, and (3) that there is no property described in the mortgage and that it is therefore invalid.

(1) The Circuit Court found that the statute on incorporation of joint stock companies, Laws of 1890, Chap. 43, had been complied with—except that the fee of \$25 required by Chapter 103, Laws of 1892, on articles of association, had not been paid. The Circuit Judge properly held that this circumstance did not affect the validity of the incorporation of the company. In *Hugdale Mfg. Co. v. Vanner*, 12 R. I. 491, this exact question was decided. The question of the validity of the legal existence of the corporation was not open to defendant. Thomson on Corporations, Sec. 502, finds the law to be that "where a corporation exists de facto, and in fact exercises corporate powers, the question whether it exercises such powers lawfully cannot be litigated between private parties (as in this case) or between a private party and the corporation; the question can only be litigated between the corporation and the state." Numerous cases are cited in support.

(2) The Circuit Court had before it from the hands of the secretary the minutes of the company where, the mortgage was expressly authorized, and we cannot understand why this objection was taken.

(3) The ground of objection—as to insufficiency of the description of the property. The mortgage in question refers to the property conveyed to plaintiff as being that conveyed to the company by two deeds, one from C. T. Gulick, trustee, and one from F. J. Testa, trustee, both dated May 25, 1894. These deeds were produced before the Court by a clerk of the Interior Department, where they had been deposited on procuring the corporation, and it is stated on the Court stenographer's notes by direction, that the deeds describe substantially the same property afterwards distrainted and sold. To this Mr. Magoon is noted as replying, "Yes, this is admitted." See page 35 of testimony. This objection was properly overruled.

The defendant also objected to the admission of the written guaranty of defendant and others as "irrelevant and immaterial." Reference to it clearly shows that defendant therein expressly recognized the validity of the mortgage, guaranteed its payment, and yet he then sought to attack it. The facts showed that the object of the mortgage was to secure money to pay off pressing obligations, and that \$100 of the money was paid to defendant's attorney for rent. The Circuit Court was right in admitting the paper as evidence.

The last exception taken during the trial was that made to the introduction of the records of the corporation, which show at its first and only recorded meeting, held May 26, 1894, as follows: "On motion of A. P. Peterson the president and treasurer be authorized to negotiate a loan and pledge the property of the corporation for such purpose of meeting present exigencies. The motion carried." The fact that no specific amount of money was authorized to be borrowed does not make the evidence inadmissible, and it was properly admitted. The legal presumption would be from the resolution and the mortgage negotiated in pursuance that either enough was borrowed to "meet present exigencies," or that as much was borrowed as plaintiff was willing to lend on such security. Certainly it did not lie in defendant's mouth to deny the authorization to borrow the money when he had reaped the benefit of it.

We now consider the other exceptions to the findings of fact and rulings of law.

We hold that the Circuit Judge was right in deciding the alleged distraint was invalid on the ground that it was asserted to be for rent due from three distinct parties, as hereinabove set forth. The Holomua Publishing Company Ltd. was only liable at the date of the attempted distraint for rent from the date of its incorporation, May 26, 1894, to date of attempted distraint, which was about \$250. A lien by distraint would only be good on the chattels owned by the company, and only for the amount of \$250 it owed, and not for the rent owed, as stated, by previous possessors of the property. Our statute only authorizes seizure of the "goods and chattels of such defaulting tenant found on such premises," and not as by the common law of goods of a stranger found on the premises as well. Compiled Laws, p. 278. This would be sufficient to invalidate the distraint, for it was not pretended that the distraint was only for rent due from the company in question. See *Silva v. Homen*, 9 Haw., 14. As to non-removal of the goods "to a safe place of custody" by defendant, as required

by statute, we are not at present able to say that there may not be cases where from the nature of the goods or other circumstances, goods may not be kept on the premises where distrainted; but in the case before us there was no keeper placed in charge of the goods, nor anything done to indicate to plaintiff or any one else that they were distrainted. The goods were continued uninterruptedly in use by the company, and the fact that the defendant's attorney had a duplicate key of the premises has no significance. The distraint was void for non-compliance with the statute as to removal. The goods were not in a safe place of custody and did not affect the plaintiff's lien by mortgage.

The sale on the 29th March, 1895, was illegal. The statutory requirement of fifteen days public notice of sale was not complied with by publication from March 15th to March 29th, both days inclusive. Here was not a sale "after the expiration of fifteen days public notice," as required, but only after fourteen days notice. See *Silva v. Lopez*, 5 Haw., 282. The staying on the 5th January, 1895, of all further proceedings until further orders necessitated a fresh publication of notice of sale, if, indeed, it was not altogether an abandonment of the alleged distraint and required a new distraint. The plaintiff's mortgage was due because the covenant as to insurance had not been complied with. The sale of the mortgaged goods by defendant (especially after claim by plaintiff made on the 28th December, 1894, to the defendant, his agent and the company and demand for possession, and, in view of the fact that defendant's attempted distraint was invalid) renders him liable for the market value of the goods at the time, which the Circuit Court properly found to be the amount they realized when defendant finally sold them.

The exceptions are overruled.

Kinney &amp; Ballou for plaintiff; Magoon &amp; Edings for defendant.

Honolulu, July 22, 1896.

## SHAKESPEARE THE THEME

Makawao Literary Society Entertain  
and Are Entertained.Japanese Indicted for Setting Fire.  
Stolen Money Returned.  
Society Notes.

MAUI, July 25.—During the 23d inst. a Shakespeare evening was given under the auspices of the Makawao Literary Society, at the residence of H. P. Baldwin, Hailku.

The program of the entertainment was as follows:  
Song—O, Willow, Willow, Willow (from Othello). . . Miss Kate Watson  
Essay—The Life and Times of Shakespeare. . . Miss Martha Beckwith  
Song—Who Is Sylvia? . . . Miss Millie Beckwith

Reading—From Henry V. . . Mr. Hardy  
Duet—I know a Bank. . .  
Messrs. Lindsay and Nicholl  
Tableaux—A Vision of Shakespeare's Heroines . . .  
Song—When the Bee Sucks. . . Miss Haman

Pyramus and Thisbe (a play in four acts) Midsummer Night's Dream. . . Messrs. Dickey, Nicholl, Hair, Fleming, Baldwin and Lindsay.

Song—How Should I Your True Love Know? (Ophelia's song, from Hamlet) . . . Mr. Smith  
Quartette . . . Fairy Song  
Misses Fleming and Watson, Messrs. Nicholl and Lindsay.

The play of "Pyramus and Thisbe" was very amusing, the part of "The Wall," enacted by H. A. Baldwin, being especially unique, and C. H. Dickey's costume as "Thisbe" being also worthy of humorous mention. There was a large number of strangers present.

The dancing party given by Mrs. B. D. Baldwin at Kalaupolu on the evening of the 18th inst. was a most pleasant affair. There were about twenty-five present, and the dancing to the music of a stringed band continued until midnight.

During Monday evening, the 20th, a riding party of young folks under the chaperonage of Mrs. W. O. Aiken made a circuit of Paia, Hailku and Makawao, stopping for lunch at Kalaupolu.

During Tuesday, the 21st, a Japanese charged with the malicious burning of Paia canoe was committed by Judge Peter Noa of Makawao.

The thieves who purloined Young Hop Chan's cash at Waiakoa, Kulu, have been arrested. The cook "peached" on his friend, Tam Look, and Tam Look in turn upon two other Celestials. Tam Look also revealed the whereabouts of about \$200 of the stolen \$500, the hiding place being among the prickly pears. Tam Look's wife also gave up about \$20 in small change.

During last evening, the 24th, a hop was given at the Wailuku skating rink. A large number of invitations were issued.

Mr. and Mrs. Hans Isenberg of Kauai visited Haleakala during the week. They are at Mrs. Bailey's, as are also Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Damon of Honolulu.

Messrs. W. F. Pogue, L. A. Thurston and others will make up a hunting party into the crater some time next week. Miss Lucy Hayselden of Lanai is the guest of Miss May Baldwin of Hailku. Miss Puller of Hawaii is being entertained by her sister, Mrs. J. W. Colville, of Paia.

Misses Haman and Barnum are visitors at Maunaloa Seminary. Mr. and Mrs. Crozier, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Crozier and Miss Crozier are at the home of Thomas Campbell, Paia.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy cures colds, croup and whooping cough. It is pleasant, safe and reliable. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for H. I.

## FLOAT REFUNDING LOAN.

Hon. P. C. Jones Has Authority  
to Go Ahead.Will Attempt to Obtain American  
Funds—Will Soon Go to  
New York.

The responsibility of floating the refunding loan now rests with the Hon. P. C. Jones, the agreement between the Government and Mr. Jones having been signed, sealed and delivered Friday prior to the departure of the Belgic.

The bonds which Mr. Jones has to look after amount to \$3,330,000. By the Refunding Act passed by the Legislature, a discount of five per cent and a commission of two per cent is allowed, and according to the agreement made with the Executive, Mr. Jones is given until November 1, 1896, to consummate the deal.

In speaking of the matter last evening Mr. Jones said there was very little to be said outside the statement that he had made the necessary agreement with the Executive to float the loan. He learned shortly after his arrival that he would be given the first option, and since that time he has been devoting his attention to preparing the details of the agreement with the Executive Council. When asked whether American or English capital would be sought, Mr. Jones said:

"I shall make the supreme effort of my life to float those bonds in the United States, and I think I can do it, although I do not care to make any rash statements at this time."

Mr. Jones will leave for the United States by the next Australia at the latest, unless private business matters require his attention here for a longer time. He will probably proceed at once to New York and place the excellent financial goods which he now has at his disposal before the capitalists there as soon as possible.

## Your Stock

Will do better on  
FIRST-CLASS FEED.

## HAY AND GRAIN

BOUGHT OF US

Is the very best at the  
VERY LOWEST PRICES.

## CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Nuuanu and Queen Streets.

TELEPHONE 184.

## Art Goods.

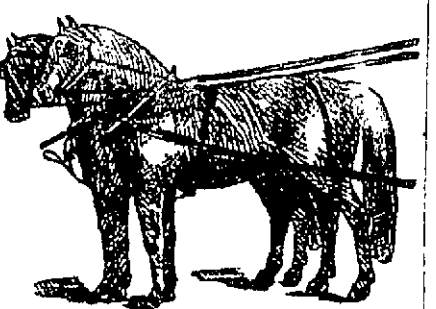
The demand for colors, both water and oil is the surest indication of a refined taste among the ladies of the Islands. We are in a position to supply the demand.

A full supply of colors, brushes, oils, varnish and canvas always on hand.

Picture framing, satisfactory picture framing, is due largely to the taste displayed in the selection of mouldings that will harmonize with the picture. We have the taste and mouldings. Let us give you a suggestion.

## King Bros.,

HOTEL STREET.



ALEXANDER CHISHOLM.

(Successor to Charles Hammer.)

Manufacturer and Dealer in  
All Kinds of

## Saddlery and Harness.

Orders from the other Islands promptly  
attended to.

Corner King and Fort Sts.

P. O. Box 322.

HAWAII.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B41 PILLS

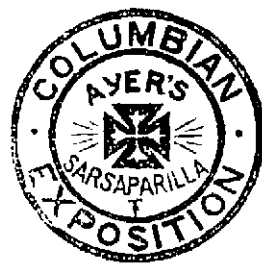
It is warranted to cure all discharges from the Primary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LANCET AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

## PURE BLOOD

Is the source of good health.

## Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Makes Pure Blood,  
Strengthens the Nerves,  
Sharpens the Appetite,  
Removes that Tired Feeling,  
and Makes Life Worth Living.

AYER'S  
SARSAPARILLA

Gold Medals at the World's Great Expositions.

Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Sarsaparilla—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each bottle.

AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS:

## HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY

Limited.

Sufferers from indigestion, general debility, skin diseases, or any other ailment arising from impure blood, should take

Purifine

It is the new disinfectant which has superseded all other disinfectants, being a scientific compound, having no odor, yet possessing the qualities of a powerful disinfectant.

The automatic distributor should be placed in every house in Honolulu where odors and germs of disease exist. They are placed free of charge, taken care of and kept working day and night for \$1.00 per month. It's an innovation, but on scientific principles, and appeals to everyone of common sense. The idea is this: The distributor drops two drops a minute, day and night. Foul odors are killed, yet no disagreeable smell of carbolic acid or crude disinfectants takes its place. You don't know that a powerful disinfectant is being used if you judge by the lack of odor. But it's doing the duty—doing it well. Can we show you the "Ideal Automatic Distributor"? Our Mr. Washburn will call, if you'll telephone to

The demand for colors, both water and oil is the surest indication of a refined taste among the ladies of the Islands. We are in a position to supply the demand.

A full supply of colors, brushes, oils, varnish and canvas always on hand.

Picture framing, satisfactory picture framing, is due largely to the taste displayed in the selection of mouldings that will harmonize with the picture. We have the taste and mouldings. Let us give you a suggestion.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER &amp; CO., Gnt. Agts.

F. A. SCHAEFER &amp; CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Carmen Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company OF BERLIN.

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F. A. SCHAEFER &amp; CO., Gnt. Agts.

## CASTLE &amp; COOKE

(Limited)

## LIFE AND FIRE Insurance Agents.

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Company

OF BOSTON.

Eino Fire Insurance Company

OF HARTFORD.

NORTH BRITISH

MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

Total Funds at 31st December, 1895, £12,433,131.

1—Authorized Capital £1,000,000 £ 1 0 0

2—Subscribed Paid up Capital £ 270,000 687,500 0 0

3—Fire Funds £ 2,610,018 2 9

4—Life and Annuity Funds £ 9,143,614 19 6

£12,433,131 2 2

The accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER &amp; CO.,



## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1896

Attorney General Smith's ideas on introducing cremation in this country are most excellent in theory. Before they can be put into practice however, it will be necessary to change the nature of many of our people, particularly the native population. It requires a vast amount of modern enlightenment to lead a people to do away with old time customs of dealing with their dead.

We desire to congratulate the management of the Hawaiian Tramways Co. upon the good judgment displayed in returning to the old schedule on the Nuuanu and Beretania street lines and also upon their acceptance of the five cent fare idea. It would have been unfortunate indeed for the company to have continued paying \$100 fines. Now the next step which we wish to suggest is a system of transfers to the King street line. The transfers will not cost much and may possibly save more lawyers' expenses. We really have the best interests of the Tramways Company at heart and trust that the desire to comply with the law will continue to find fertile ground in the hearts of those directing the daily routine of our palatial street cars.

Our evening contemporary objects to the "mail editorials" of the Opposition being styled seditious. Having given publicity to one of those editorials its objections are natural enough. We are free to admit that we believe the Government has in some instances displayed too much leniency toward the Opposition press, and we know of no reason why our statement to this effect should be construed as throwing discredit upon the administration. We believe in freedom of the press but when this freedom is construed after the manner of the Irishman who, after he landed in New York knocked a man down and objected to being arrested because the United States is a free country, we consider that the question of what freedom of the press means is open to discussion. The freedom taken daily by the Opposition is on a par with the New York Irishman's action and should be treated accordingly.

Again our people have been given a practical example of what value practical scientific men may be to the industrial interests of the country. The interest on the money saved by Prof. Koebele's work would pay his salary many times over, and yet some of our good legislators were inclined to question the advisability of increasing the Government pay roll to the extent of paying half his yearly stipend. People generally are beginning to recognize more fully the work being done by Prof. Koebele, but they do not yet appreciate how much more valuable and practical information could be obtained by giving more money for scientific work and providing for experiments in the field to be carried on by a good sized corps of scientific men. The Government ought to follow the example of the planters, but unfortunately the Government cannot act until the people and their representatives become convinced that money paid out for agricultural experiments is money profitably expended. We trust then that while our people appreciate the work done by Prof. Koebele, they will also consider how much more might be accomplished by more liberal appropriations for the bureau of agriculture.

## MINISTER SMITH'S REPORT.

Minister Smith's report of his tour of inspection in the Orient is a valuable document and when supplemented by Dr. Wood's detailed report upon the epidemic diseases, will place the authorities of the country in a much better position to deal with the sanitary problems that come to the country by virtue of the proximity to nations periodically swept by plagues of one kind or another.

From Mr. Smith's statement it appears that China is the country which we have most to fear. The system of Japanese quarantine inspection is good so long as it lasts. As cholera and smallpox are endemic in every Oriental country, the restrictions of quarantine are enforced only when contagious diseases become epidemic. The only concession to be hewn is the Hawaiian must be constantly on the alert against these diseases whether they become epidemic or not, and it must be a full and complete quarantine of all ships and passengers entering the country. It is possible the main channel of quarantine is the main channel of quarantine. It is possible the main channel of quarantine is the main channel of quarantine.

So, to be in the confidence of the United States, the health of the steers

age passengers previous to their arrival at American ports is a feature that makes the protection of our own ports less perfect. It seems highly probable, however, that the co-operation of the United States health authorities might be obtained, since by assisting in maintaining quarantine restrictions inaugurated to guard this port, from which so many American vessels sail, the United States is in reality lessening the dangers to which its Western ports are now subject.

Taken as a whole the investigations made by Mr. Smith and Dr. Wood will be invaluable to the health officials in dealing with the immigrants brought here from China and Japan. The appointment of inspectors in whom the officials have confidence will result in a feeling of greater security and immunity from "scars" which tend to clog the channels of trade.

## OPPOSITION AND ANARCHY.

The statement of facts made by this paper regarding the position of Opposition press brought down the usual tirade that follows statements throwing an honest light upon the camp of those wandering about in the gloom of ignorance. None are so blind as those who refuse to open their eyes. We designate the "mail editorials" of the Opposition press as seditious tirades and no argument has yet been presented to prove that our interpretation is a faulty one. Such matter is being daily placed before the people here and we believe it to be the duty of the Government to see that the publication of such matter be stopped. If the articles published by the Opposition gave evidence of the least scintilla of honest criticism we would say let them continue by all means. If it could be shown that the Opposition press had the best interests of the country and its people at heart, that would be an entirely different matter. Perish the thought that any principle to which they have given expression should be classed with a word or action of John Brown. Better compared their tirades with the utterances of the followers of the red flag of anarchy at Chicago. They are in the same category. Chicago learned its lesson and put a stop to such socialism. Hawaii has been taught one lesson within very recent years but it still allows the seeds of dissension to be spread abroad. Possibly this is due to a mistaken idea regarding the "freedom of the press." By winking at this form of liberty that is taken as a license, our country is nursing a reptile that seeks only to strike death to the principles of freedom and justice.

## OUR OPPOSITION PRESS.

On Friday evening one of our contemporaries displayed unfortunate judgment in giving extra publicity to one of the seditious tirades that appear from time to time in the Opposition press. So far as the editorial remarks of our esteemed contemporary are concerned, the position of the Opposition press is not misstated, although what good effect might be gained by nailing the lies to the wall is largely offset by the extraordinary and unnecessary publicity given the seditious article referred to, and the severe case of swelled head exhibited by our esteemed contemporary's self-praise. Such self-puffing up the public has learned to take from whence it comes. And the same may be said of the remarks of the Opposition press, for that matter. So far as the "mail editorials" are concerned, the two papers in the controversy each has about the same foreign circulation, and we doubt if either could raise sufficient wind to stop or help on its way a bond issue or any other political measure.

With the Opposition press, nothing suits them better than a little extra attention and publicity. They know they have neither political decency or political justice on their side. They are malecontents who endeavor to attract attention by besmirching our public men and public measures with all the mud of political virulence they can scrape up. They have no personal standing, they represent nothing, and the least spark of loyalty to the best interests of the country in which they live is not to be found within the four pages which they cover with printers' ink. It may be suggested that people read what they have to say. True; so do people read what the Police Gazette has to say. So do people read what the organs of socialists, anarchists and other evil minded politicians have to say. "The people" will read all sorts of rotten verbiage, but the men of sound sense look beyond the superficial nonsense of the calamity howler.

The editorial utterances of the Opposition press, to which our esteemed contemporary refers, are made up of a tissue of lies—open, bare-faced lies—soaked in the drugs of personal hatred, and disloyalty to the principles of honest and careful government. In private affairs there is nothing too low for them to abstain from dipping a suggestive pen; in politics there is nothing which they will not set forth with gross deceit and dishonest coloring. As political cultures they sit in the gloom of their own narrow vision, ready to prey upon anything that has the appearance of purity and honesty.

Why, then, should their language tainted with sedition, be given advertisement and attention outside the police court, whose proper charge the authors are?

## KAUAI NOTES.

## Cane Growers Turn Their Attention to Coffee.

LIHUE (Kauai) July 24.—The Kauai Kodak Club which numbers among its members such men as Mark Twain, Stockton, Stoddard, etc. has been taking an outing—a trip round to the inaccessible part of Kauai, the cliff region of Napali. Four of its local members, a native crew and a whale boat made the trip as far as Miihiki when they were driven back by stormy weather. On the return trip the boat was wrecked but no lives lost.

Extensive changes and improvements are being made in the Koloa mill which will largely extend its capacity. J. K. Smith & Co., for many years cane planters at Koloa are going out of sugar and into coffee. They will use the low lying lands near the sea, and will irrigate. Experiments which they have made on a small scale promise a very large yield of excellent quality. They will protect the coffee by rows of trees for wind breaks.

R. C. L. Perkins, the naturalist, has been spending a few days on Kauai finding "bugs" of interest where other people supposed there was nothing.

Prof. Koebele has been making a hurried trip to Kilauea investigating the matter of blight on the cane there—much to the relief of Manager Ewart. Mr. Goodacre of Koloa is now drinking chocolate from cocoa grown in his own garden. He recommends it as a good quality.

Lihue and Hanalei mills are both undergoing extensive alterations and improvements in anticipation of larger crops.

## WORKED HIS WAY.

## Frank Wilburton Has to Bail Water From a Canoe.

When Frank Wilburton of Finney's Directory arrives in Honolulu he will probably have asked him a great many questions regarding his trip from Kailua to Napoosoo in a canoe, for this event marks a climax in his life, a climax marked by the fact that he has sworn never again to ride in a canoe.

On Friday night Wilburton was at Kailua when he heard that the steamer Waiialeale was at Napoosoo and would be ready to start for Mahukona on Saturday morning. Knowing the definition of the word "hustle" he resolved to furnish an illustration of it and immediately bargained with some natives to carry him to Napoosoo. He sandwiched himself in between the paddlers and made preparations for a good snooze. Soon the water began to play queer pranks and Wilburton swore for once in his life—that he would certainly prefer mosquitoes.

The closer the canoe came to Napoosoo so much the swifter poured the water into the canoe. The natives had all they wanted to do with the paddles, so Wilburton had to turn to with the half a coconut shell and bail the water out.

At 2 o'clock Saturday morning a tired set of natives and Frank Wilburton might have been seen scrambling up the side of the Waiialeale. All were given a good square meal and then the natives left for home after charging Wilburton the full fare besides having had the satisfaction of seeing him work his way.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

F. W. Macfarlane has so far recovered from his illness as to be able to see a few intimate friends.

Thirty-four well bound volumes of Scientific American, from 1878 to 1894, for sale by "X," this office.

The engagement of Miss Margie McGuire to John J. Reynolds of the Inter-Island Company is announced.

There will be a large delegation of Maui people down to see the race between Billy C. and Antidote on Aug. 1.

During the hot weather which is now in all its glory, ladies' day at the courts of the Pacific Tennis will be discontinued.

The O. & O. S. S. Belgic brought 584 Chinese and 4 Japanese laborers for this port. They were all landed at the quarantine station.

C. H. Fairer of Theo. H. Davies & Co. left on the Warrimoo for Vancouver yesterday. He will go to England on a visit to his home.

The first rehearsal of the chorus in the opera of "Il Trovatore" will be held at the residence of Professor Berger on Tuesday, July 28th, at 6 o'clock.

Hon. Paul Neumann left on the Belgic yesterday for a trip to California. It is hoped that the will be much improved in health upon his return to Honolulu.

The members of the Robin Hood Amateur Company met at the home of Mrs. W. W. Dimond Saturday night. The various parts were gone over for the first time.

Land Commissioner J. F. Brown is soon to write a book, "The Prince of Wales on Molokai or How I Shot Snipe with a Rifle." The illustrations are already prepared.

Attorney General Smith states that the time required to cremate bodies in Japan is about three hours instead of a few minutes as was printed in this paper on Saturday.

Genial Paul Neumann called for San Francisco on Friday. From there he will go to Guatemala to look after some land investments which he made several years ago. He will return in thirty-five days.

The steamer James Makee sailed for Kapa yesterday afternoon with First Mate Theliff in command. Captain Peterson will remain over this trip to be married to Miss M. A. Jones on Wednesday evening, July 29.

A party composed of Rev. D. P. Bishop, W. R. Castle, Dr. Day and S. P. French left for Hawaii on the W. G. Hall Friday. They will land at Kailua and from there will travel on horseback to the volcano. Here Mr. Birnie will meet his wife and remain for two

or three days while the remainder of the party will proceed to Hilo. Mr. and Mrs. Birnie will join them later.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Pioneer Building and Loan Association last night, \$10,000 of the funds of the Association was divided by lot among the owners of first series stock, as required by the by-laws.

Commissioner Marsden was last heard from at the Volcano House. He holds the record for fast walking from Halemauana to the Volcano House, making the walk from the lake to the hotel in 54 minutes. When the rest of the party arrived Mr. Marsden was enjoying a hearty meal.

A gentleman who has had some experiences as a chemist made an analysis of milk from various dairies of the island a short time ago and obtained some very astonishing results. He has not given his figures for publication. The natives and others would be startled if they should appear in print.

There was quite a large attendance at the Maake Island concert Sunday afternoon—a considerable increase over the week previous. Carriages, horses and principally bicycles were brought into use for the occasion. Tandems with the new bell attachment were very much in evidence.

The audience attending court martial Saturday night were surprised at Major Potter's apparent inattention to the proceedings of the trial and close attention to his collar. The matter was explained just before recess when he flashed a baby centipede from his neck just below his collar button.

## BY AUTHORITY.

P. McLANE has this day been appointed Chairman of the Road Board for the Taxation District of Hana, Island of Maui, vice W. Von Gravemeyer, resigned.

J. A. KING,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, July 23rd, 1896.  
1779-3t

## SEALED TENDERS

Will be received at the Office of the Minister of the Interior till 12 o'clock noon of Saturday, August 16th, 1896, for the construction of a three room school house at Papaikou, Hilo, Hawaii.

Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Office of Messrs. Ripley and Dickey, Architects, Honolulu, and at the Office of Mr. L. Severance, School Agent, Hilo.

The Minister does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any bid.

J. A. KING,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, July 23rd, 1896.  
1779-3t

## SEALED TENDERS

Will be received at the Office of the Minister of the Interior till Thursday, August 13th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, for the construction of a road along the beach at Kailua, North Kona, Hawaii.

Plans and Specifications can be seen at the Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, also at the Office of Wm. G. Wait, Chairman of the North Kona Road Board.

The Minister does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any bid.

J. A. KING,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, July 23rd, 1896.  
1779-3t

## SEALED TENDERS

Will be received at the Office of the Minister of the Interior till 12 o'clock noon of Thursday, July 30th, 1896, for the construction of a road from Maikena to Kula.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works, also at the office of the Sheriff in Maui.

The Minister does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any bid.

J. A. KING,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, July 7, 1896.

The date of receiving tenders for the above work has been extended to 12 o'clock noon of Monday, Aug. 3, 1896.

J. A. KING,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, July 20, 1896.  
4358-3t 1778-3t

## CHAS. BREWER &amp; CO.'S

## Boston Line of Packets

The bark "AMY TURNER," W. C. Warland, Master, will sail from New York for this port on or about September 1st, 1896.

For particulars call or address

Chas. Brewer & Co.,  
27 Kilby Street, Boston, or

C. BREWER & CO. LTD.  
Agents, Honolulu.  
4246-m

**RUBBER STAMPS**

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

Friday, July 24.  
O. & O. S. S. Belgic, Rinder, from China and Japan.  
C. A. S. S. Warrimoo, Hepworth, from the Colonies.  
Stmr Kinan, Clarke, from Maui and Hawaii.  
Stmr James Makee, Peterson, from Kauai.  
Stmr Kilauea Hou, Everett, from Maui and Hawaii.  
Stmr Kaena, Parker, from Oahu ports.

Saturday, July 25.  
Stmr Kaena, Parker, from Oahu ports.  
Stmr Mokoli, Hilo, from Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai.  
Stmr Kaala, Thompson, from Oahu ports.

Sunday, July 26.  
Stmr Claudine, Cameron, from Maui ports.  
Stmr Iwaland, Smythe, from Kauai ports.  
Stmr Ke Au Hou, Thompson, from Kauai ports.  
Stmr Lenua, Nye, from Hawaii ports.  
Stmr Waiialeale, Gregory, from Hawaii ports.

Monday, July 27.  
Stmr Kauai, Bruhn, from Hawaii ports.

## DEPARTURES.

Friday, July 24.  
O. & O. S. S. Belgic, Rinder, for San Francisco.  
C. A. S. S. Warrimoo, Hepworth, for Victoria and Vancouver.  
Stmr W. G. Hall, Simerson, for Maui and Hawaii.  
Stmr James Makee, Peterson, for Kauai ports.

Sunday, July 25.  
Am. brig W. G. Irwin, Williams, for San Francisco.

Monday, July 27.  
Am bk Highland Light, Hughes, for Royal Roads.  
Stmr Kaala, Thompson, for Oahu ports.  
Stmr Kaena, Parker, for Waimanalo and other Oahu ports.  
Stmr James Makee, Peterson, for Kauai ports.

Stmr Kilauea Hou, Everett, for Hawaii ports.  
Stmr Mokoli, Hilo, for Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai.  
Stmr Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Kauai ports.

## IMPORTS.

From the Colonies, per U. S. S. Monowai, July 23—68 cs whisky, 3 bales carpets, 10 cs wines, 3 cs cottons, 2 cs porcelain, 4 cs medicine, 5 cs iron ware, 10 cs beer, 1 cs umbrellas, and 46 pkgs general merchandise consigned to Kong Ying Wit, C. Macfarlane, Macfarlane & Co., E. Hoffschlaeger & Co., Benson, Smith & Co. and P. G. Camarinos.

From San Francisco, per brig W. G. Irwin, July 20—Cargo general merchandise consigned to W. C. Peacock & Co., Macfarlane & Co., Robert Catton, Wm. G. Irwin & Co., E. O. Hall & Son, Hollister Drug Co., California Wine Co., Ordway & Porter, R. A. Wadsworth, U. S. S. Adams, Hyman Bros., J. Hopp & Co., Wilder & Co., M. S. Grinbaum & Co., W. H. Rice, M. Phillips & Co., W. S. Luce, F. F. Porter and Pacific Hardware Co.

From the Colonies, per C. A. S. S. Warrimoo, July 24—Cargo of general merchandise consigned to W. H. Crossman Bros., Honolulu Iron Works, Robt. Catton, L. B. Kerr, C. Brewer & Co., Theo. H. Davies & Co., Camarinos, Pearl City Fruit Co., A. Fernandes, Lovejoy & Co., C. J. McCarthy, L. H. Dee, Lewis & Co., Washington Feed Co., M. W. McChesney & Son, T. B. Sayres, D. Stoggett, H. Frohlich and C. Spreckels.

## EXPORTS.

For New York, per ship Tillie E. Starbuck, July 20—51,268 bags sugar weighing 6,374,213 lbs., valued at \$203,503.00 and shipped by Wm. G. Irwin & Co. to American Sugar Refinery Co.

For Vancouver and Victoria, per C. A. S. S. Warrimoo, July 24—1040 boxes and 144 crates bananas and 117 crts pineapples, shipped by D. W. McLean, Sing Lee Co., Theo. H. Davies & Co., G. Anderson, E. W. Jordan, together with other sundry packages; value of cargo, \$1,366.58.

For San Francisco, per O. S. S. Monowai, July 23—550 buchs bananas shipped by Campbell & Co., Washington Feed Co., Sing Lee Co.; 21 crates pineapples, shipped by P. G. Camarinos and other sundry effects; cargo valued at \$571.50.

For San Francisco, per O. S. S. Australia, July 21—15,709 bags sugar, 26 bags coffee, 5,471 bunches bananas, 215 crts pineapples, 1 sk plants, 62 bxs fruits, 3 bxs betel leaves, 600 bags rice, 611 bds mds, 8 bds goat skins, 26 bds kids, 9 bds sheep skins, 39 bags horns, valued at \$68,620.50, and foreign produce valued at \$632.00. Shippers: W. G. Irwin & Co., M. S. Grinbaum & Co., E. O. Hall & Son, M. McInerney, Theo. H. Davies & Co., Chas. Wilcox, Sing Lee & Co., J. A. Hopper, G. L. Marshall, Washington Feed Co., Y. Lum Sing Co., Campbell & Co., Pearl City Fruit Co., John Kidwell, D. McLean, M. W. McChesney & Sons, Wing Tai Lung, Geo. Andrew, Quong Wai Loy, Kay Kee, Sing Kee, Wing Wai Tai Co., Jas. Dodd, Macfarlane & Co., Lovejoy Estate, Cal. Wine Co., Hyman Bros., Quong Wa On, F. F. Porter and Gilbert J. Waller.

## PASSENGERS.

From Maui and Hawaii ports, per Stmr Kinan, July 24: J. L. Dumas, Adjuvant Simerson, wife and 2 children, Miss Pauline Rose, Father Maxine Oudr, Father Oloys Lortean, H. S. Town send, wife and 2 children and servant, R. L. Scott, A. R. Cameron, Dr. Averdam, Mrs. J. A. Kennedy, Miss M. I. Lyman, Mrs. L. Toussant, Mew You, M. Chimeria, Miss A. Akina, Miss D. Akina, Dr. G. T. Smith, W. A. Wall, Ed.

Dowsett, J. W. Girvin and son, Mrs. G. Wilhelm and 72 deck passengers.

From Maui ports, per Stmr Claudine, July 26—C. A. Spreckels, Miss Z. Rogers, Miss M. R. Nape, Miss Weed, Miss Freeman, Mrs. L. K. Keki, Miss Crozier, Mrs. Riemsneider, Rev. H. Isenbier, Chas. Crozier, Prof. W. Beckwith, W. E. Rowell, W. H. Cornwell, Cecil Brown, O. G. Gillus and wife, Ah Young, Wah Lee, Ying Pang, C. B. Cockett, Hon. Ton, O. Unna, D. McLean, Mrs. E. Kopke and son, Miss A. Ayers, Miss Hose, Mrs. Gonzales and 3 children and 54 deck passengers.

From Molokai, per Stmr Mokoli, July 25—J. F. Brown, Miss M. K. Rose and 11 on deck.

From Kauai, per Stmr Ke Au Hou, July 26—A. W. Judd, C. S. Judd, H. P. Judd, Miss Lemon, Miss Hart and 2 on deck.

From Kapa, per Stmr James Makee, July 26—Miss Ella Thronas, Miss Anna Thronas, and 7 on deck.

From Kauai ports, per Stmr Iwaland, July 26—J. B. Alexander and wife, M. Brasch, A. F. Cooke, Miss Pope, Miss Hammond, C. D. Pringle, J. K. Farley, Mrs. C. Wolters, servant and child, Mrs. Paul Hofer, J. Aiu, T. B. Hartow, Mrs. Mary Self, J. Cunningham, Prof. Koebele, R. C. L. Perkins, Oscar Cox, M. B. Kamatsu, M. Takani, D. Kanewanui, Awana and 26 on deck.

## Departures.

For San Francisco, per O. & O. S. S. Belgic, July 24—A. J. Ferreira, Hon. Paul Neumann, Mr. and Mrs. Peirce, Mr. and Mrs. Trevor, Rev. Arthur M. Clark.

For Maui and Hawaii ports, per Stmr W. G. Hall, July 24—Mrs. Rowatt and servant, Dr. Roy att, V. F. Wilson, Mrs. Kopke, Colonel Burton Brown, S. P. French, George Desha, W. H. Cornwell, Jr., Minister A. G. S. Hawes and servant, W. R. Castle, Rev. D. P. Birnie, Dr. Day, L. C. Ables, S. I. Shaw, Mrs. Laa and 3 children, Mrs. Akana, Mrs. Keawe Alapai, Chas. Hooper, Mrs. Akana, H. Miller.

For Vancouver and Victoria, per C. A. S. S. Warrimoo, July 24—Miss Grace Robertson, C. H. Fairer, Miss M. Greene, Miss J. Bates, E. Burleigh, E. R. Ewart, Jr., Major-General Hogge, Sister Albertina, E. W. Holdsworth, Mrs. Fred Waterhouse, Mrs. S. M. Carter, Miss J. A. Hollenbeck, Geo. Jameson, W. Scholes, wife and child, Harmon, wife and 2 children, A. Cameron, C. Leth Brito, J. Janeiro, Mrs. Correa and 6 children.

## MARRIED.

REYNOLDS-McGUIRE—At Kalia, Saturday evening, July 26th, 1896, by Rev. H. H. Parker, Margaret B. McGuire to John J. Reynolds, both of this city.

NICHOLLS-HAGLUND—On Sunday, July 26, by the Rev. H. H. Parker, at the residence of John Nott, Lillie Greig Nicholls to Captain John F. Haglund. No cards.

## GUARDIAN'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of sale made by Hon. A. W. Carter, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, on the 22d day of July, 1896, I will sell at public auction at the premises on the east corner of Dominis and Kewalo streets, Honolulu, Oahu, on the 13th day of August, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, all that parcel of land described in Patent Grant No. 3788 to Jennie Ashford, trustee, being Lot No. 563 containing 78,000 sq. ft. and situated at the East corner of Dominis and Kewalo streets, Honolulu aforesaid.

Terms cash.  
Deed at purchaser's expense and sale subject to confirmation by the Court.  
JENNIE ASHFORD,  
Guardian of the property of Stanley, Huron and Marguerite Ashford.  
1780-6t

## ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of a decree issued by Circuit Judge S. L. Austin, of the Fourth Judicial Circuit, I will sell at public auction, at Honolulu, Hamakua, Hawaii, on Saturday, August 29th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of A. W. Haalilio, deceased, in and to the following lands, viz:

1. One-half undivided interest in L. C. A. 3384, situated in Kapaoula, Hamakua, containing 14 acres.  
2. The remaining interest in R. P. 1962 and 2383, situated at Alakahi and Kahali, Hilo, Hawaii.

For particulars inquire of the undersigned.

Terms, cash.  
Conveyances at purchaser's expense. Sale subject to approval of the Circuit Court.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,  
Administrator Estate of A. W. Haalilio.  
1778T-3ta

## NOTICE.

I have made over all the stock and merchandise in the business carried on by the late J. T. Waterhouse, and also the good will and all outstanding accounts thereof, to my sons, F. T. P., E. C. John and G. S. Waterhouse, who henceforth carry on said business and assume all liabilities from this date.  
July 1st, 1896.

ELIZABETH BOURNE WATERHOUSE, Sole Legatee under the will of John T. Waterhouse.  
4343 1773-1m

## NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned, each residing in Honolulu, in the Island of Oahu, of the Republic of Hawaii, have formed a co-partnership with each other in the business of buying and selling general merchandise and as commission merchants in said Honolulu, under the firm name or style of J. T. Waterhouse, being the business heretofore carried on by J. T. Waterhouse, first, and his successor, J. T. Waterhouse, second.

Dated Honolulu, July 1, 1896.  
Frederick T. P. Waterhouse.  
Ernest Conlaton Waterhouse.  
John Waterhouse.  
George S. Waterhouse.  
4343 1773-1m



# MINISTER SMITH'S SPECIAL REPORT.

Sanitary Inspectors Appointed  
at Oriental Ports.

## QUARANTINE STATIONS VISITED.

Japan Far Ahead of China—Inspection  
of Crematory, Prisons, Hospitals  
and Other Public Institutions.  
Courteous Treatment by Officials.

Following is the full text of Attorney  
General Smith's report to the Executive  
upon his tour of investigation and  
inspection through ports of Japan and  
China:

His Excellency,  
SARFORD B. DOLE,  
President Republic of Hawaii.

Sir:—In pursuance of the directions  
of the Executive Council and of the  
Board of Health, and of the instructions  
given by yourself, Dr. C. B. Wood,  
and I sailed from Honolulu for Japan  
and China, May 19th, 1896, in the  
S. S. Doric, and arrived at Yokohama  
on the 30th.

In Yokohama we met Dr. Stuart Eldridge,  
United States Sanitary Inspector,  
and Acting Hawaiian Inspector.  
With him we conferred fully upon the  
details of the plan for sanitary  
inspection at the several ports in Japan  
and China from which passengers sail  
for the Hawaiian Islands.

Dr. Wood will, in his report, treat  
more especially with the subject of the  
epidemic diseases which prevail from  
time to time in Japan and China, while  
my report will relate more particularly  
to the general subject of inspection  
and quarantine.

From Yokohama we went to Tokio,  
where we were most agreeably entertained  
by Mr. R. W. Irwin, Hawaiian  
Minister. Through his kind offices  
we were enabled to meet Japanese  
officials and have access to government  
offices and institutions, and gain much  
information as to their working. Dr.  
Med. M. Yamane, Chief Medical Officer  
of the Health and Police Department  
of Tokio, rendered us very great  
services; devoting his time to giving  
us information, taking us to the places  
we desired to see, explaining their  
system of dealing with contagious and  
infectious diseases, and other matters  
relating to the public health.

We also visited Dr. Kitosato's hospital  
and laboratory, and the University  
Branch Hospital under the supervision  
of Dr. Aoyama. It will be  
remembered that Dr. Kitosato and Dr.  
Aoyama were sent by the Japanese  
Government to Hongkong in 1894 to  
study the plague; and Dr. Aoyama contracted  
the plague himself, which  
nearly proved fatal to him.

From Tokio we returned to Yokohama,  
on Saturday, June 6th and went  
with Mr. Yoshida Kozo, Chief of Police  
at Yokohama, Dr. Eldridge, Mr.  
Irwin, Consul Howard and a number  
of other gentlemen to the Yokohama  
quarantine station—this station is  
situated about ten miles down the bay;  
at a picturesque and beautiful spot.

We were surprised at the complete  
and elaborate accommodations and  
appliances which had been provided. We  
were informed that about one hundred  
thousand dollars had been expended  
upon the place. The disinfecting  
plant, crematory and bathing  
facilities attracted special attention.

On Tuesday morning, June 9th, Dr.  
Wood and I sailed for Hongkong on  
the S. S. China—June 11th we arrived  
at Nagasaki after a voyage of 48 hours.  
We met Dr. M. Paul, to whom, upon  
the recommendation of Dr. Eldridge,  
a commission as Deputy Sanitary Inspector  
had been issued.

After spending the day gaining such  
information as we were able to get,  
and arranging for a visit to the quarantine  
station on our return, we resumed  
the voyage at 7 p. m.

We arrived at Hongkong Monday  
morning, June 15th. Here we remained  
two days visiting the Plague  
Hospital, the Civil Hospital and other  
public institutions and conferring with  
physicians and others upon the object  
of our mission.

June 17th we sailed up the river to  
Canton, leaving Hongkong at 8 a. m.,  
and arriving at Canton at about 2 p. m.

In Canton we visited the Mission  
Hospital which is under the charge of  
the venerable Dr. Kerr and his assistants.  
Drs. Swan and Niles. Dr. Kerr  
was absent, being in Macao, but Drs.  
Swan and Niles rendered such assistance  
as they were able. We also  
visited the prison and other public  
places.

June 19 we sailed from Canton at 8  
a. m., for Macao, where we arrived  
at 2:30 p. m. We remained in Macao  
until the 22nd. While there we received  
attentions from the Portuguese  
officials, who took us to the hospitals,  
military barracks and public offices.  
The Governor was in Europe, but the  
Colonial Secretary and Colonial Surgeon  
were very kind, and gave us all  
such information as we required. We  
also met Dr. Kerr and consulted with  
him.

June 22nd we returned to Hongkong.  
Here we decided not to go to  
Amoy—the time being so limited and  
the information to be obtained at  
Hongkong and vicinity so valuable it  
seemed more important to remain  
there. Furthermore, much information  
as to the conditions at Amoy were  
obtained at Hongkong. Anticipating  
this we had written to Mr. T. E. Evans,  
Immigration Agent (from Honolulu),  
at Amoy asking him to meet us in  
Hongkong.

Upon our return from Macao we  
found Mr. Evans awaiting us, and from  
him and others, during the remaining  
four days which we spent in Hongkong,  
we obtained further information  
as to the conditions at Amoy.

The time spent in Hongkong, Canton

and Macao was of the greatest service  
to us, as bearing upon the subject of  
contagious and infectious diseases and  
the danger of their being carried by  
emigrants.

We remained in Hongkong until the  
afternoon of the 25th when we sailed  
on the S. S. China for Nagasaki, where  
we arrived in the evening of the 28th.

Here we had our first opportunity  
of observing the nature of the examination  
given by the Japanese quarantine  
officials of passengers from Chinese  
ports. The examination was careful  
and thorough.

The next day a Japanese quarantine  
office and Dr. Paul accompanied us  
to the quarantine station. The station  
is situated, two or three miles  
down the harbor, on the mainland,  
similar to that at Yokohama, and arranged  
much on the same plan. The surroundings  
are perhaps even more attractive  
than those at Yokohama—the main buildings  
are situated in a wooded dell, surrounded  
by hills covered with a profusion of vegetation,  
and looking upon the beautiful bay of  
Nagasaki.

Here we found the same attention  
to details for the comfort of passengers,  
and care of the sick.

At 6 p. m. of June 29 we sailed from  
Nagasaki for Kobe at 5 o'clock the  
next morning we were at the famous  
Shimonosaki Straits, and from that  
time till 6 p. m. we steamed at the  
rate of 17 knots per hour through the  
wonderful inland sea.

July 1st Dr. G. R. M. Graham, who  
had been appointed Deputy Sanitary  
Inspector took us across the harbor  
to the quarantine station. This station  
is located upon low, flat land near  
the sea, and covers a large enclosed  
area—the general plan of the buildings  
and appliances is about the same as  
at the other stations, though the location  
and surroundings are not as attractive.

Each of these three stations are  
equipped with plants for disinfecting  
clothing by heated air and steam, but  
of rather small capacity; each having  
but one door. At both the Yokohama  
and Nagasaki stations there are two  
heating chambers, while at Kobe there  
are four.

We remained at Kobe one day and  
then proceeded by rail to Kioto where  
we remained two nights and then continued  
on by rail to Yokohama, arriving  
there July 3rd.

The remaining eleven days, until we  
sailed for Honolulu on the 14th were  
spent in making investigations and  
gaining information.

## SANITARY INSPECTION.

As a result of our personal observations  
and of the information received  
from physicians, officials and others,  
we are confirmed in the opinion of the  
importance of careful inspection of  
passengers and the disinfection of the  
clothing of emigrants upon ships sailing  
for the Hawaiian Islands from Chinese  
and Japanese ports; especially  
from Chinese ports.

The inspection performed by Japanese  
officials at Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama,  
of ships from China, is good  
while it is continued. But at present  
it is only maintained when epidemic  
disease prevails in China.

Upon our return from China we discussed  
this point with officials both in  
Tokio and Yokohama, and urged that  
it be maintained permanently.

Without inspection and disinfection  
in Hongkong there will always be danger  
of contagious diseases appearing  
among emigrants coming from there.

The measures we have taken in  
Hongkong and Amoy by the appointment  
of Dr. Gregory P. Jordan and Dr.  
Hugh Mac Dougall as Sanitary Inspectors,  
and the regulations they will enforce,  
will be of great value; but, until  
inspectors are appointed under the  
United States Marine Hospital Service,  
the protection will be only partial.

For most of the steamships sailing from  
Chinese ports for Honolulu also have  
steering passengers for San Francisco,  
who will not be required to undergo  
inspection or have their clothing and  
effects disinfected.

Cholera and smallpox in both China  
and Japan and plague in China are  
endemic—the emigrants sailing from  
these ports usually come from interior  
villages where sanitary measures  
are less stringently enforced than in  
the cities.

It is not the practice of these people  
to destroy infected clothing, and often  
such clothing is not disinfected.

While the prevalence of cholera and  
plague is generally confined to the  
summer months, smallpox occurs at  
any time. Neither the Chinese nor  
Japanese have much fear of smallpox.  
And if smallpox appears among the  
steering passengers it is concealed if  
possible.

On the last voyage of the S. S. China,  
while we were on her, a case of smallpox  
occurred which was concealed for  
four days. It was discovered in Yokohama  
while Dr. Eldridge was making  
his inspection.

It is claimed that both Chinese and  
Japanese are so generally vaccinated  
the danger of their contracting the disease  
is slight. There seems to be some  
foundation for the statement, and yet  
on the voyage over from Yokohama  
on the Belgic, when we were on board,  
of over 500 Chinese emigrants who were  
vaccinated by the surgeon of the ship  
93 per cent. took. And out of 23 Japanese  
emigrants 9 took.

Smallpox is, however, so little feared  
in China and Japan that its presence  
on board is deemed not a ground for  
quarantining a ship—the sick are removed  
and the ship proceeds with her  
business.

With careful inspection and disinfection  
of clothing at the original port  
of departure, and additional inspection  
at Yokohama, which is the final port  
of departure for Honolulu, the danger  
is very much reduced. Moreover from  
eight to ten days elapse from the time  
of sailing from Hongkong or Amoy,  
before final departure from Yokohama,  
which covers the period of incubation  
of both cholera and plague.

It was for this reason that we instructed  
the inspectors that, until further  
orders ships with emigrants from  
Hawaii, sailing from Chinese ports  
must come via Japanese ports.

## DUTIES AND COMPENSATION OF INSPECTORS

The following named inspectors have  
been appointed:  
Dr. Stuart Eldridge at Yokohama,  
Japan.

**Awarded  
Highest Honors—World's Fair.  
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.**

**DR.  
PRICE'S  
CREAM  
BAKING  
POWDER**

**MOST PERFECT MADE.**

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free  
from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.  
In all the great Hotels, the leading  
Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream  
Baking Powder holds its supremacy.

**40 Years the Standard.**  
**LEWIS & CO.,**  
Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

Dr. G. R. M. Graham at Kobe, Japan.  
Dr. M. Paul at Nagasaki, Japan.  
Dr. Gregory P. Jordan, at Hongkong,  
China.  
Dr. Hugh Mac Dougall at Amoy,  
China.

It seemed to us that the Inspector at  
Yokohama should be made Inspector  
General (or Chief Inspector) for the  
Japanese ports; the others to be subordinate  
to him; and in China the Inspector  
at Hongkong to be Inspector  
General for the Chinese ports, so as  
to insure uniformity of action. And  
furthermore, the inspection at Nagasaki  
and Kobe, of ships in transit, to be  
dispensed with excepting in special  
cases.

The question of the scale of fees to be  
charged was a matter to which we  
gave much consideration—the work is  
important and deserves proper compensation,  
and yet the charges should  
not be made burdensome to the ships.  
Our conclusions were embodied in a  
circular letter which was sent to each  
of the inspectors and to the agents of  
the Pacific Mail S. S. Co. at Yokohama  
and Hongkong, of which the following  
is a copy.

Yokohama, Japan, July 13, 1896.

Sir:—Until further instructions, the  
following schedule of fees is established  
for the compensation of the  
Sanitary Inspectors for Hawaii, for the  
execution of the sanitary inspection of  
vessels and passengers required by  
the Hawaiian law upon this subject,  
viz:

For each ship, crew and cargo inspected,  
\$25.00.

For first 100 passengers for Hawaii  
\$1.00 each additional.

For all passengers over 100, 25 cents  
each additional.

In case of ante-embarkation quarantine,  
\$15 per diem of detention additional.

And further, the inspection of ships  
and passengers, bound from Chinese  
ports to Hawaii, via Japan, is discontinued  
at the ports of Nagasaki and Kobe,  
unless under special instructions  
from the Sanitary Inspector for  
Hawaii at Yokohama.

I am, sir, etc.

**FUMIGATION AT HONGKONG AND  
AMOY.**

There are no proper facilities for  
disinfecting the clothing of passengers  
at Hongkong or Amoy. There is a  
small plant for disinfecting with heated  
air and steam at the Civil Hospital  
in Hongkong but it is not available.

Under the circumstances we instructed  
the inspectors at those ports that  
until further order fumigation with sulphur  
for twenty-four hours might be  
substituted.

We did not insist for the present  
upon fumigation of passengers prior  
to embarkation at Hongkong, chiefly  
because of the facts of local sanitary  
inspection being enforced by the Victorian  
Government, and of the fact  
that at Hongkong and vicinity the  
plague had already been to a very few  
cases.

But we instructed the Inspector at  
Amoy that five days quarantine before  
embarkation must be enforced, because  
of the enforcement of sanitary measures  
on the part of the Chinese Government,  
and the great prevalence of  
plague in that neighborhood.

## ACT TO MITIGATE.

While at Tokio Dr. Yamane afforded  
us opportunity to observe the working  
of the regulations relating to licensed  
women, of whom there are about 6,000  
in Tokio. Tokio is a city of about  
1,400,000 permanent residents, and a  
floating population of about 200,000.  
It is divided into "divisions" or wards.  
Under the supervision of special officers.  
Dr. Yamane took us to the headquarters  
of a division where 2,500 women  
are required to report weekly.  
A corps of physicians and nurses are  
employed at the large examination  
building and at the hospital connected  
with it. Dr. Wood will touch more  
upon this subject.

## CREMATION

Dr. Yamane took us also to one of  
the crematories, where we witnessed  
the process of cremation. This crematory  
has thirty furnaces arranged in two  
rows with a passage-way between them—the  
bodies are placed in the compartments  
through doors opening into the passage-way;  
the fires are built upon grate surfaces in  
small furnaces in the rear—wood is used  
for fuel. About twenty pieces of wood  
two feet long and from four to six  
inches thick are required for each operation,  
and the fire is maintained for  
about three hours.

The cremation is performed at night  
and the ashes removed the next day in  
the presence of the relatives of the deceased.

The smoke and gases from the furnaces  
pass through a flue to a large chimney,  
but just before reaching the chimney they  
are subjected to further combustion.  
The gases and smoke come up through  
a circular aperture around which a hot fire  
is burning—

the fuel used here is coke. Everything  
offensive is consumed, so that no odor  
remains.

Over six thousand bodies were cremated  
in Tokio and over 3,000 at this crematory  
last year. There are several other  
similar institutions in other parts of the city.

The cremating which we witnessed  
was performed in the day time by special  
order.

All dead bodies are not burned in  
Tokio or in Japan, but it is practiced  
to a large extent. All bodies of persons  
dying of infectious and contagious diseases  
are cremated when practicable. The crematories  
at the quarantine stations are of simple  
construction and not very expensive.

The charge for cremating in the city  
varies with the station in life of the deceased,  
and the wishes of the relatives. At the crematory  
we visited the highest charge is \$7.50, the lowest  
75 cents.

## KUSATSU SPRINGS

These natural hot springs in the mountains,  
which are so famous in Japan for the treatment  
of leprosy, syphilitic, skin and other diseases  
were visited by Dr. Wood and Dr. Eldridge.  
I was detained in Tokio by official appointments  
and could not accompany them.

Dr. Wood will report upon the matter.

## FISH MARKET, TOKIO.

While in Tokio we inspected the general  
fish market of this great city. While we  
learned but little from it of practical utility,  
there was one feature which might be adopted  
at Honolulu, that is the preserving alive  
of many of the fish in containers of water—thus  
preserving the fish longer and assuring the purchaser  
of its freshness.

But the extent of the market and the number  
and varieties of fish was marvellous. Fish of every variety,  
form and color seemed to be there. From creatures  
that resembled centipedes and creeping things  
to immense fish ten feet long and eighteen inches  
thick, from the most delicately formed and tinted,  
to great horny monsters—every form and kind.

The market is located near one of the great  
canals that intersect the city, and extends through  
streets and cross street until one becomes tired in  
following them.

## PRISONS.

The city prison and the new general prison  
were of great interest.

In Japan the Police and Health Departments  
are very intimately associated, and the system of  
sanitary inspection is admirable. The system  
has been improved since the cholera epidemics  
of late years, and now it is claimed that a general  
epidemic could hardly occur.

At Police headquarters the appliances and  
conveniences are very complete even to a chemical  
laboratory for testing milk and food.

The system of registering prisoners, the management  
of the great work-shops, where in six large two-story  
brick buildings 2,200 prisoners are working at more  
than twenty-five branches of work—from making  
buckets and shoes to the finest inlaid bronze work—and  
the discipline maintained, as well as many other matters  
relating to the prisons and police, will be of greater  
interest to the Marshal and his department.

## WATER AND SEWER SYSTEMS OF HONGKONG.

Learning that the water supplied to the city  
of Hongkong was filtered, we obtained permission  
to examine the works. In company with Dr. Jordan  
and the Superintendent we visited the filtering tanks  
and saw and had explained to us the whole process.  
There are a number of cemented reservoirs  
about five feet deep, separated by division walls,  
in which layers of gravel and sand are placed. The water  
is admitted to the depth of two or three feet and  
filters through the beds of sand and gravel and is  
discharged automatically through a gate into the pipe  
which carries it to a storage reservoir.

As the surface of the upper layers of filtering  
material become covered with deposit from the water  
the tanks are cleaned successively by running the water  
off and removing the deposit with shovels. The filtration  
was very complete, but it seemed to me that the process  
involved considerable labor and expense.

The Superintendent had just completed his annual  
report and kindly promised to forward a copy. This report  
will give full details of plan, cost, etc.

We also examined the system of raising water  
to the higher levels by means of hydraulic pumps.

Hongkong lies at the foot, and up the side, of a steep hill  
or mountain called "the Peak," besides some fine residences  
along the summit. By means of the pumps the water is raised  
to a 500 foot level, and to the Peak at an elevation of  
1,850 feet. The chief cost of such works is the first cost,  
for the running expenses are very small.

The system of water mains and water distribution  
was explained to us by the Superintendent. He stated that  
they found smaller reservoirs at various points remote from  
the main reservoir to be of great service for equalizing the flow.  
This is upon the plan heretofore advocated by Mr. Rowell  
for Honolulu.

## SEWERAGE.

The sewer system of Hongkong was also explained to us.  
It is the ordinary drain system emptying into the bay  
at a distance from town and flushed periodically.

## CONCLUSION.

We feel more than ever convinced of the wisdom of the principles of the new quarantine law  
and regulations. With increasing commerce the danger of exposure  
to contagious and infectious disease will become greater. Prevention  
is better than cure. A strict but reasonable enforcement of the regulations  
should be insisted upon, subject however, to certain discretionary powers  
in the Inspector in Chief.

Without cable communication occasions will rise when questions will have

to be decided by such inspectors upon their own judgment.

Slight modifications of certain of the Regulations will be suggested to apply to the conditions at Japanese and Chinese ports.

We desire to express our appreciation of the courtesies and kind attentions we received from the Japanese officials the officials at Hongkong and Macao, and the officers of the steamships Doric, China, and Belgic.

We have been absent from Honolulu sixty-five days, of which thirty were spent at sea, twenty-five in Japan and ten in China.

Respectfully submitted,  
WILLIAM O. SMITH  
Attorney General and President Board of Health  
Honolulu, July 24, 1896

## FROM HALAWA VALLEY.

James K. Writes Notes from Island of Molokai.

Death of Judge Kuhamanu—Natives are all Healthy and Happy. Sturdy Fishermen.

HALAWA, (Molokai), July 24.—The saddest event of the month was the sudden and unexpected death of W. Abel Kukamana, District Magistrate of Molokai, which event took place at Kalaupapa during the early part of last week. Kukamana left Pukoo for the Leper Settlement on the 9th inst. to attend court there, and expected to return to his home at Pukoo the early part of last week. Kukamana not in the very best of health when he left for Kalaupapa, but his friends did not in the least anticipate that death was awaiting him at that "Valley of Sorrows and Death." He leaves a few distant relatives and a host of friends to mourn his loss. The sad news of his death was brought by two country-criers, as that was the very best means over here of circulating any news. The hum and buzz of telephones do not disturb the ears, for such inventions are unknown here.

The first record of death in Halawa valley for a period of nearly twelve months was the death of the oldest resident of the valley, a grandmother of M. Hoonani Kane of Kamehameha Normal School. She died at the very mature age of over eighty years, having born during the "Ai Kapu" or Tabu period, when Hawaiian women and young girls were taken with a thousand times more care and pride than during these times.

According to the vital statistics of this place, this would place Halawa among the best and healthiest spots in Hawaii. The residents care very little for medicines and much less for kahunas, although Molokai-nui-a-Hina is and has been celebrated in the annals of Hawaiian history as the "Land of Soothers and Witchcrafts." Halawa valley is a perfect sanitarium in itself. The leaves of taro exhale fragrant perfumes in and around the neighborhood throughout the year. The residents are most fortunate that there are no rice patches here to vitiate the air with unpleasant odors, and the natives are the better for it too. The same is to be said of all Molokai, although a report has been circulated that rice plantations are to be started at Kamalo and Kaunakakai in the near future, water to be supplied by means of artesian wells.

Miss Emma Jones of Honolulu, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. C. Jones, was married to Chas. Dudoit, Jr. by the Rev. Manase at Pukoo the 9th day.

Mrs. Liki is the biggest woman on Molokai that can ride a horse astride like a young girl and even better. She is a sister of F. J. Testa, and about the same number of pounds avoirdupois, but she appears as light as a feather on horse-back.

A fishing whale-boat from the other side of this island has been here three days now waiting for a good chance to haul in a large school of akules now hovering off the harbor for several days. The fishermen have made two attempts already but with no success, although the writer had tasted of a few that were caught in the net. The head fisherman has a large force of men with him—over ten to take charge of the boat and the nets and as many more act as look-out men. The latter will sit for hours in the open sun on a high promontory and from their elevated position point out to the fishermen below the course the fish are taking. The fishermen are a lot of jovial fellows. Fancy clothes being thrown into the sea—all for a joke!

Kalahale, the ablest surfer-ride on Molokai, is still living in Halawa valley and at the very advanced age of over seventy years. He has told the writer how he acquired dexterity in that branch of aquatic sports—now almost unknown to the rising generation of Hawaiians. It was a craze (almost as that prevailing among tennis players) among the youth of those days. Practice makes perfect, he says, and only in that way did he learn to perform feats of standing in various attitudes on a surf-board while being borne on the top of the waves at a break-neck speed. He is old now and lacks strength and agility, but performing feats on a surf-board he could never forget. Halawa folks who have seen him giving exhibitions in his balmy days all say that Kalahale did perform most wonderful and graceful feats.

J. K.

## Koolau Reported Dead.

News was received from Kaula on the steamer Ke Au Hoi Sunday morning, of the reported death of Koolau, the leper bandit who is well remembered by the men who sought to capture him in Kalalau valley quite a while ago. But little could be learned of the incident outside of the facts that he died on July 11th, and was buried by his wife in the valley where he had his stronghold.

# Good Blood

Blood is essential to health. Every nook and corner of the system is reached by the blood, and on its quality the condition of every organ depends. Good blood means strong nerves, good digestion, robust health. Impure blood means acrofula, dyspepsia, rheumatism, catarrh or other diseases. A sure way to have good blood is to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine purifies, vitalizes, and enriches the blood, and sends the elements of health and strength to every nerve, organ and tissue. It creates a good appetite, gives refreshing sleep and cures that tired feeling. It is because of its great power to purify the blood that

# From Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Sarsaparilla has accomplished so many wonderful cures. It makes the blood pure, drives out the germs of disease. Thousands today enjoy good health as the natural result of taking

# Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, \$1. Hood's Pills. Do not purge, pain or gripe. All druggists, 25c.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

# Valuable Property For Sale!

I am instructed by HENRY WATERHOUSE, Esq., to sell at my auction rooms, on

**Monday, August 10th,**

At 12 o'clock noon, the following valuable property: The

# "QUEEN"

A fine, large, airy, two-story building, with grand basement, situated on Nuuanu avenue, nearly opposite the Eagle House, built for an hotel, with the latest improved sanitary fixtures; very suitable for a club house, hospital or place of entertainment. Also

# "MOUNTAIN VIEW"

A charming Nuuanu Valley residence, nearly opposite Government Electric Light Works, suitable for a sanitarium, built on a grand three-acre lot and commanding a magnificent view.

The house is new and large with nine rooms, and there are four cottages in the yard. A windmill and greenhouse and a running stream on the premises, together with the fruit and ornamental trees, add not only beauty but value to this unsurpassed Valley retreat.

A man on the premises will show any one wishing to inspect over the place, and the keys for the "Queen" may be obtained at the office of Henry Waterhouse, Esq.

TERMS—Half cash in U. S. Gold Coin, balance mortgage on premises.

For further particulars inquire of HENRY WATERHOUSE, Esq., or

**W. S. LUCE,**  
4355-44 1777-61 AUCTIONEER.

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The standard pen among expert and careful writers in the United States and Canada.

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# FOR SALE.

1 Honolulu Iron Works  
30x60 FIVE-ROLLER MILL  
Complete with gearing and  
18x42 PUTNAM ENGINE

The above can be seen now in operation at Onomea Sugar Co's Mill at Pailkoku. The same are in good order, and are to be taken out because too small for future requirements.

Delivery can be made to purchaser on the wharf at Pailkoku, on or after October 1st, 1896.

For further particulars and prices, apply to W. W. GOODALE, Esq., at Pailkoku, or to C. BREWER & COMPANY, L.D., Honolulu.  
1789-2m



# HILO RESIDENT RUNS AMUCK.

And Shoots an Innocent Chinaman as Usual.

## NEW BUILDINGS ARE GOING UP.

Plans for New Church and New Hotel Accepted—Government Land Sold at Good Prices—Lots of News from Hilo Town—Other Notes.

HILO, (Hawaii), July 22.—It is not often that the quiet little town is enlivened with genuine tragedy, but on Saturday last, about 6 p. m., pedestrians and store-keepers in the business portion of town were treated to a real live sensation, which terminated rather seriously for an innocent and unoffending Chinese, named Ah Cheong. The offender, H. A. Jayne, a carpenter who, while employed as prison luna at Onomea jail last year, gained considerable notice for his prompt action in defending Jailer Stark from the attack of prisoners, has recently been acquitted by a jury of a rather serious charge. Young Nichols, a back driver for J. R. Wilson, was one of the principal witnesses in the case against Jayne, and against his life Jayne has entertained dire intent. On this occasion he was under the influence of liquor and, meeting Nichols on Front street, started a tirade of abuse and series of threats against his life. A native man standing near interfered and that raised the ire of the frenzied man who then aimed his abuse and blows at the native. The latter slapped him in return and Jayne, with a threat to "fix him all right," went to John Lycurgus and procured a rifle. Thus armed he started down Front street in search of his man. When opposite Luna's store he heard a call from a Chinese, and instantly he was possessed of the idea that it was directed at him. He turned towards the man and fired, the ball striking another Chinaman, Ah Cheong in the leg just above the knee, shattering the bone so that Drs. Williams and Moore found it necessary to amputate the limb. Jayne continued his way down Front street threatening the life of anyone who would not "clear the track." While haranguing in front of the Hilo saloon flourishing his weapon in the faces of all, a native man slipped up behind him and secured the rifle. The crowd pounced upon him and he would have been severely dealt with had not officers interfere and carried him off to jail. The injured man is a member of chairs and has resided in Hilo for many years. At last accounts he was getting along as well as might be expected.

On Wednesday of last week E. B. Barthrop of the Hilo Drug Store met with a painful accident in a most peculiar manner. While at practice pitching ball he threw out his left arm for a "curve ball," bringing it back with such a sudden turn as to break the humerus, or upper-arm bone, diagonally across. He was carried to his room where Drs. Williams and Moore attended him.

The new hotel is now assured. Plans for the building of a modern and commodious structure on the premises now occupied by the Hilo hotel have been submitted, and the erection of the same will begin shortly. On the main floor are to be parlors, dining saloon, reading rooms and a few sleeping apartments, the upper floor being devoted entirely to sleeping rooms. A number of cottages will be built in the rear of the main building, providing ample accommodations for the large number of visitors to this town. It is stated on good authority that Mr. and Mrs. L. Grant will assume the management of the new hotel. J. R. Wilson has announced his intention of retiring from the position at once, leaving Joseph Vierra to take charge tomorrow.

Another new structure that is to ornament this rapidly growing town is the edifice to be erected by the congregation of the First Foreign Church of Hilo. It was at first thought to alter and enlarge the present house of worship but as larger subscriptions toward building are promised it has been decided to build a new church with large Sunday school rooms and ample space for the pipe organ that is to be put in place as soon as the building is ready. The plans of Messrs. Ripley and Dickey have been accepted, and the cost of the structure is estimated at twelve thousand dollars.

An auction sale of government lots in Pohnahawai district, between three and five miles mauka of Hilo, was held in front of the office of E. D. Baldwin on Monday last. The bidding was quite spirited and the cash netted from the sale was about \$3000, which was nearly \$600 in excess of the upset prices on the land. Following are the names of the purchasers: Levi C. Lyman, G. F. Alfonso, E. D. Lyman, M. Machado, J. Donohue, Antonio Carvalho, John Christensen, J. P. Fernandez, Maria Parvao, Keolu Kalaian and Nuno Fernandez. Francisco Martin bought part of lot 6 in Oiaa.

Hilo Social Club held its bi-weekly reunion on Ocoeanut Island last Thursday evening. Dr. Hutchinson and Mr. Day were the hosts of the evening and attended to get all the young folks and their lunch baskets there in time to enjoy an early supper after which all joined in the dance which followed.

Miss Williams entertained a large party of friends on Friday evening at the home of J. A. Scott, Wainaku. Mrs. Lyman held a charming reception on Saturday afternoon at the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. Severance where she met many friends to bid them adieu prior to her departure for Honolulu.

Miss Lyman has been here for about a year and has formed a large circle of dear friends who will greatly miss her pleasant company. After a visit with friends in Honolulu and on Kauai she expects to return to her home in Chicago.

Mrs. F. S. Lyman entertained a large number of guests at luncheon yesterday in honor of her niece, Miss Mary Lyman. Covers were laid for sixteen, and a delightful reunion of friends was had. The regular monthly church social was held last evening (Tuesday) at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Cockburn, and was largely attended. The musical part of the program was well carried out by the ladies' orchestra.

A most enjoyable little party was given at the home of Deputy Sheriff R. A. Lyman. The young folks danced and ate ice cream to their hearts' content.

Mrs. E. D. Baldwin and mother, Mrs. Curtis and Baby Baldwin have been spending the week at the Volcano House. Prof. Alexander and son are also guests at that hostelry.

A very quiet but pretty wedding was solemnized this morning at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Kennedy at Waiakae, the contracting parties being Dr. R. B. Williams and Miss F. Plunkett. The ceremony was performed by Rev. C. W. Hill and was witnessed by only a few most intimate friends. After congratulations were offered all around a sumptuous wedding breakfast was served, and at 11:15 the newly wedded couple left for the Volcano House. The many friends of the popular young people wish them long life and happiness.

Miss Dillon of Pepeeoke spent a few days with Mrs. Shipman at Waiakae. Miss Florence Scott of Kona is visiting her sister, Mrs. Cockburn. The Misses Snow and Brockie of Honolulu are rusticated at "Snow Cottage," Oiaa.

Mrs. Loebenstein and family, Miss Mollie Hitchcock and Sheriff E. G. Hitchcock have been visiting Hon. D. H. Hitchcock at Puhakuloa. Inspector Townsend and family returned from Boogsville and will go to Honolulu to remain some time. Mrs. Townsend will attend the summer school while there.

Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Wilder, Mrs. Frank Winter and J. Walter Jones of Honolulu expect to spend most of the next two weeks at Wilder's coffee place.

The Hawaiian circus is showing in town this week. The Gonzales family have given several creditable performances at Spreckels' hall during the past two weeks, but have not met with great financial success. On Tuesday evening, July 14, W. Conrad and Mrs. Emily Stuppelbeen, widow of the late John Stuppelbeen, were united in marriage.

After an illness of about ten hours the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. von Arnswald of Papakou died on Tuesday. The babe was but five days old.

The bark Santiago, Johnson master, left port Friday, the 17th, with 26,750 bags sugar. She carried two passengers. The bark Annie Johnson, Matson master, arrived in port early this morning with a cargo of merchandise and four mules. Her passengers were E. J. Hanks, Dr. Eleanor Beatty, Master Wilson, son of Elmer Wilson, and Thomas Howard. Mr. Howard is to be foreman on the new newspaper. Today's rain the first for over a week.

## ANOTHER MARRIAGE.

Miss Marguerite McGuire Becomes the Wife of J. J. Reynolds.

At the home of James McGuire in Kalia Saturday night, Miss Margaret McGuire was married to John J. Reynolds of the I. I. S. N. Co., by Rev. H. H. Parker of Kawaiahae. The ceremony was performed in the presence of the family and a few immediate friends only. Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds then went to Sans Souci, Waiakae, where they will spend their honeymoon.

## Tried to Seize the Tolna.

News from New Britain by Helene states that the German war ship Moewe was surveying in the Bismarck Archipelago. The yacht Tolna had visited the group. She had come from the Solomon group, and the captain reported that the natives of one of the islands visited had made an attempt to seize his vessel. Their plans were, however, frustrated by the yacht putting to sea. The Tolna subsequently called at the Shetland Islands, and it is alleged that the owner committed a breach of the trading regulation while there, and was fined £20 by the Germans for the offence.—Samoan Times.

## Coreans Still Here.

The two Coreans who have been in the city for several months and who are known to every one by their costume, attempted to leave on the Warrimoo on Friday but they failed to make the proper connections although their baggage was on the wharf ready for shipment. After failing to get away on the Warrimoo they went over to the Pacific Mail wharf to try their hand at the Belgic which left two hours later. Here they likewise failed to make connections and will remain in the city for a little while longer.

Mrs. Rhodie Noah, of this place, was taken in the night with cramping pains and the next day diarrhoea set in. She took half a bottle of blackberry cordial but got no relief. She then sent to me to see if I had anything that would help her. I sent her a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and the first dose relieved her. Another of our neighbors had been sick for about a week and had tried different remedies for diarrhoea, but kept getting worse. I sent him this same remedy. Only four doses of it were required to cure him. He says he owes his recovery to this wonderful remedy. Mrs. Mary Salvey, Sidney Mich. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson Smith & Co. Agents for H. I.

# Notice of Sale Under Decree of Foreclosure and Sale.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST JUDICIAL CIRCUIT, REPUBLIC OF HAWAII, In Equity.—S. M. DAMON, J. H. FISHER and R. E. WAITY, Copartners under the firm name of Bishop and Company, plaintiffs, vs. OCEIL BROWN, Administrator with the will annexed of the Estate of Walter Murray Gibson, and Trustees of the Estate of said Walter Murray Gibson, deceased, under said will, and JANE WALKER, Executrix under the will of J. R. Walker, deceased, and H. E. McINTYRE, in his own behalf, and as Executor under the will of said J. S. Walker; TALULA LUCY HAYSELDEN, and FREDERICK H. HAYSELDEN, her husband; WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY, a corporation; WALTER H. HAYSELDEN, LUCY T. HAYSELDEN, FREDERICK H. HAYSELDEN, Junior, a minor; DAVID KALAKAUA HAYSELDEN, a minor; and RACHEL K. HAYSELDEN, a minor, defendants.—Foreclosure Proceedings.

Pursuant to decree of foreclosure and sale, made in the above entitled suit and Court, May 11th, A. D. 1895, notice is hereby given that the property hereunder described will be sold at public auction at the Court House (Aliolani Hale) in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, on MONDAY, August 20th, at 12 o'clock Noon, to wit:—Foreclosure Proceedings.

## LIST OF THE PROPERTY.

(1) The following in said Honolulu located naka of the Executive Building, west of the Judiciary Building, adjoining the Opera House and having a frontage on King, Milliani and Queen Streets, described as follows: Frontage on King Street 181.5 feet; on west side of the Opera House 128 feet; on the rear (makai) end of the Opera House 75 feet; on Milliani Street 281 feet. From the end of the Opera House to Queen Street; thence on Queen Street 242.3 feet; thence from Queen Street to King Street 362.2 feet with a right of way 4.7 feet wide from Richard Street into lot and containing an area of 168,125 sq. feet more or less. The aforesaid property consisting: First.—Of all those parcels of land on King Street in Honolulu, comprising the homestead of said W. M. Gibson mentioned in deed of Chas. T. Gulick, Administrator, dated January 5th, 1882, of record in Liber 70, folio 448.

Second.—That parcel of land in the rear of Music Hall in Honolulu, mentioned in deed from G. W. Keaweamahi to W. M. Gibson, dated Jan. 8th, 1884, of record in Liber 87, folio 228.

Third.—Those parcels of land on Queen Street in Honolulu, described in Royal Patent 6778, Apana I, L. C. A. 8515 and in Royal Patent 3568, L. C. A. 6428B, mentioned in deed from A. J. Cartwright, Executor to W. M. Gibson, dated April 1st, 1886, of record in Liber 98, folio 164-166.

Fourth.—Those parcels of land on Queen Street in Honolulu, mentioned in mortgage from Kala and Kalaia to B. Borres, dated August 28th, 1878, of record in Liber 55, folio 450-452.

(2) Also: All the following property in Lahaina, Island of Maui: First.—That parcel of land at Lahaina known as the Pa Halekama mentioned in deed of Emma Kalelealani and others to W. M. Gibson dated May 13th, 1884, of record in Liber 92, folio 62.

Second.—That parcel of land at Lahaina being a part of L. C. A. 2320 mentioned in deed from Kala Halelealani to W. M. Gibson dated Nov. 4, 1879, of record in Liber 62, folio 102.

Third.—Those parcels of land at Lahaina described in L. C. A. 8519B, Royal Patent 1876, and in Royal Patent 1196.

## LANDS IN FEE SIMPLE.

First.—All that tract of land, known as the Ahupuaa of Palawai, containing 5897 1-10 acres, described in Royal Patent No. 7093, and a deed from L. Haleleala, Liber 16, folio 294 and 295.

Second.—All that tract of land known as the Ahupuaa of Kealahakapu, containing 1829 acres, described in Royal Patent 7144, conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of J. O. Dominis, Guardian, dated March 9, 1867, of record in Liber 23, folio 167.

Third.—All that tract of land, known as the Ahupuaa of Maunalei, containing 3442.38 acres, described in Royal Patent 6775, conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of A. J. Cartwright, executor above named.

Fourth.—All that tract of land described in Royal Patent 8045, containing 128 acres, conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of William Beder, dated September 27, 1875, of record in Liber 43, folio 359.

Fifth.—All of those tracts of land described in Royal Patent 3029, containing an area of 238.68 acres, and all the title conveyed by deed of Kelihihi and others to W. M. Gibson, dated August 20, 1876, of record in Liber 46, folio 339 and in deed of Kealahakapu to W. M. Gibson, dated August 28, 1876, of record in Liber 46, folio 329.

Sixth.—All those parcels of land conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of Ulama Paahao and another, dated November 27, 1886, recorded in Liber 116, folio 33, and described in Land Commission Award 8556, Royal Patent 5137, containing 89 acres more or less.

Seventh.—All that land described in Royal Patent Grant 2903, containing 62 7-100 acres, conveyed to W. M. Gibson, by Pupunui, by deed dated April 24, 1864, recorded in Liber 20 folio 24.

Eighth.—All that land described in Land Commission Award 3417 B, conveyed by Kamaika and others to W. M. Gibson by deed dated March 7, 1865, recorded in Liber 19, folio 274.

Ninth.—All that land described in Land Commission Award 10,635, containing 72 1-100 acres, conveyed by Kaloie to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated June 2, 1865, of record in Liber 19, page 407.

Tenth.—All that land described in L. C. A. 4317, conveyed by Mahoe and others to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated January 30, 1867, and recorded in Liber 24, folio 262.

Eleventh.—All that land described in Royal Patent 4768 conveyed by Keaweamahi and Wahie to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated June 28, 1874, of record in Liber 39, folio 38.

Twelfth.—All that land described in Royal Patent No. 4767, L. C. A. 10,041, conveyed by John B. Gibson to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated July 17, 1876, of record in Liber 47, folio 49.

Thirteenth.—All that land described in Royal Patent 303, to Kaalana conveyed by K. Kaalana, to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated May 25, 1865, recorded in Liber 95, folio 122.

7073 acres, expiring November 1, 1907, annual rental \$100, payable semi-annually in advance. Fourth.—Lease No. 279 of Kaunolu, containing 7860 acres, expiring February 9, 1907, annual rental \$250, payable semi-annually in advance. Fifth.—All other leaseholds on the Island of Lanai, held by W. M. Gibson on the 31st day of August 1887, so far as the same may be assigned without incurring any forfeiture.

## PERSONAL PROPERTY.

As follows: The sheep, cattle and horses belonging to the said estate of W. M. Gibson deposited on said Island of Lanai, numbering 24,000 sheep, more or less, 550 cattle, more or less, 200 horses, more or less; also all tools, implements, chattels, household furniture and effects belonging to the estate of W. M. Gibson, situate on said Island of Lanai.

## OTHER PROPERTY.

First.—Mortgage from Kia Nabalaelua to said W. M. Gibson, dated March 15, 1887, of record in Liber 108, folios 55-57, to secure the sum of \$1000, and also the note and debt secured thereby.

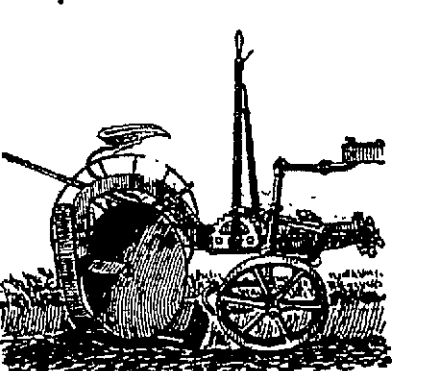
Second.—Mortgage from Kalo and Kalaia to Mrs. B. Borres, dated August 29, 1878, of record in Liber 55 folios 450-2, to secure the sum of \$600, and also the note and debt secured thereby assigned to W. M. Gibson by assignment of record in Liber 105, folio 189.

## TERMS OF SALE, ETC.

The property comprising the Lanai Ranch will be sold as a whole after the Maui and Honolulu properties. The land of Kaunolu on the Island of Lanai, now held by the estate of W. M. Gibson as tenant-at-will, will be turned over to the purchaser of the Lanai property without charge.

All purchases at the above sale to be cash in U. S. Gold Coin. Deeds at the expense of the purchasers. Maps of the property to be sold can be seen at the Hawaiian Safe Deposit and Investment Company, 408 Fort street, Honolulu, and for further information apply to the undersigned.

P. C. JONES, Receiver. Office with the Hawaiian Safe Deposit and Investment Company. Dated Honolulu, May 25, 1896.



The Secretary Disc Plow is already an established success. A supply is expected at an early day, as also Rice Plows, Breakers, etc., manufactured especially for this country.

# THE VACUUM OILS

The best Lubricants manufactured.

# Picture Mouldings

The latest patterns just received from the factory.

# Slack & Brownlow's Filters

Twenty years' experience has failed to produce so good a water purifier.

# THE PACIFIC HOSPITAL STOCKTON, CAL.

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF DR. P. R. ...



PRIVATE HOSPITAL FOR THE CARE AND TREATMENT OF MENTAL AND NERVOUS DISEASES, MORPHINE AND COCAINE HABITS. THE Proprietary Institution known as The Pacific Hospital is especially devoted to the care and treatment of Mental and Nervous Diseases. The buildings are spacious and comfortable, and have been constructed for the accommodation of over 200 patients, and they are pleasantly situated in the suburbs of Stockton, and surrounded by attractive grounds of 40 acres in extent, with cultivated gardens and pleasant walks. Its advantages over public institutions in facility of admission and procuring extra accommodations, if required, are obvious. For terms and other particulars apply to the Management. REFERENCE: DR. J. O. LANE, San Francisco; DR. W. H. RICE, San Francisco; DR. H. H. HARRIS, San Francisco; DR. R. H. HARRIS, San Francisco; DR. J. S. TERRY, San Francisco; DR. G. A. GUERREIRO, Napa, late Capt. State Insane Asylum.



The testimony of Hundreds who have used these Stoves is a guarantee that they are All we claim for them.

# Castle & Cooke, Ltd.,

—AGENTS.—

C. HUSTACE, Wholesale and Retail Grocer LINCOLN BLOCK, KING ST. Family, Plantation & Ship's Stores Supplied on Short Notice. New Goods by every Steamer. Orders from the other Islands faithfully executed. TELEPHONE 118.

# CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED

# Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scoury, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Face, Cures Scoury Sores, Cures Cancerous Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular swellings, Clears the blood from all impure matter. From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test the value.

## THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN and MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

# H. Hackfeld & Co.

Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron bark "Paulsenberg" and "J. C. Pfleger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

## Complete Assortment

—OF—

# DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Gingham, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regatta, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

## A FINE SELECTION OF

## Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,

IN THE LATEST STYLES. A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Crapes, Etc.

# Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT. Silesias, Seers Linings, Stoff Linen, Italian Cloth, Moleskins, Metons, Serge, Kammergrans, Etc.

## Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Glove, Hosiery Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

## A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reichenstein & Seiler Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc. American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Elastic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages. Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine. Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing-lates Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease, Sheet Zinc, Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 8d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates, Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks, Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at the Lowest Prices by

# H. HACKFELD & CO.

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# Stock Raiser

—And Dealer in—

## LIVE STOCK.

—BREEDER OF—

# Fine Horses and Cattle

Well-bred Fresh Milch Cows, and Young Sussex Bulls, Fine saddle and Carriage Horses

## FOR SALE.

Tourist and Excursion Parties desiring Single, Double or Four-in-hand Teams or Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livery Stables.

All Communications to be Addressed to

# W. H. RICE,

LILUAE, KAUAI.

# "New Process" Stove

Mechanically and Artistically Perfect.

# "New Process" Stove

Our Guarantee Goes With Every Stove.

# Castle & Cooke, Ltd.,

—AGENTS.—



## LADYBIRDS VS. APHIS.

Professor Koebele Tells of the Pest at Kilauea Plantation.

Pest Will be Wiped Out in About a Week—Cane Retarded a Month or So.

Professor A. Koebele who in response to a call from Kilauea Plantation, left for that place on the Iwalani last week, returned on the same steamer Sunday after having spent several days in the investigation of the work of the aphis, a form of blight discovered to be playing havoc with the cane a short time ago.

A reporter of this paper called at the Arlington Sunday night and learned from Professor Koebele the following story which must needs prove of great interest to all those interested in sugar and the effect of various pests upon the cane:

"A report came to me from Kilauea, Kauai, a fortnight or more ago to the effect that the aphis had attacked the cane and I went up immediately to investigate.

"Manager Ewart took me to the cane fields and I noticed in some places that the leaves of the cane were dead or dying. Closer investigation showed that these leaves were black and that whole colonies of the aphis were upon them. Manager Ewart told me that they had retarded the growth of the cane about a month."

"We went to the places where the pests had been thickest in the beginning and it was found that the cane was in a perfectly healthy condition with the blight all gone. In place of these were myriads of lady birds.

"Throughout the whole plantation I found these lady birds, I should say from one to two hundred strong on each stalk.

"These insects mean business for they are waging effectual warfare against the blight, and before a week is over will completely wipe it out.

"There was nothing for me to do for my friends the lady birds are doing the work.

"Too much cannot be said in favor of the lady birds which were brought her about two years ago. They have proven the saving of the cane at Lihue, the second place on the island of Kauai that has been attacked on the aphis.

## NATURALISTS RETURNS.

Lihue Not a Good Place to Find Birds and Insects.

R. C. L. Perkins the naturalist who has done such good work on the islands in the line of taxidermy and etymology, returned from Kauai on the steamer Iwalani Sunday morning after a short stay at Lihue where he went to gather what he could in the line of birds or insects. He says that Lihue is a very lovely place and that the woods at that place are very fine but they are so dense that it would take a couple of natives with very sharp axes to penetrate so as to be able to collect anything at all. Under the circumstances this could not be done.

Mr. Perkins returned to this city on business and will take a steamer soon for Makaweli. He is thoroughly acquainted with this field and is sure that he will come back soon all laden with good things in the line of birds and beasts of various kinds.

## SMALL BLAZE.

Fire Department Called to Hustace Stables on South Street.

At about 12:30 p. m. Saturday an alarm of fire was turned in from the Hustace stables on South street near King.

Just a little while previous W. H. Hoogs, who was attending to some matters at the stables, noticed volumes of smoke arising from a large rubbish heap to the rear of the premises. The drivers of the drays were lounging about the yard, having just completed their noonday meal, and had not noticed the fire.

There was soon a big blaze which was urged on by the strong breeze, and there was imminent danger of the fire being communicated to the coal in the shed near by. The Portuguese laborers were set to work beating out the flames until the chemical engine arrived and got in its work. The flames were soon under control. The only damage done was the destruction of the rubbish pile.

It is thought that the fire was started by some boys playing with matches near the rubbish pile.

Last summer one of our grandchildren was sick with a severe bowel trouble. Our doctor's remedies failed, then we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which gave very speedy relief. We regard it as the very best medicine ever put on the market for bowel complaints. —Mrs. E. G. Gregory, Fredericktown, Mo. This certainly is the best medicine ever put on the market for dysentery, summer complaint, colic and cholera infantum in children. It never fails to give prompt relief when used in reasonable time and the plain printed directions are followed. Many mothers have expressed their sincere gratitude for the cures it has effected. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for H. I.

## DID HE GET THE "QUID."

Young Man Given Money for Postage Stamps Keeps It.

When the Belgic was in port last Friday a passenger who was not allowed to land expressed a wish to mail some letters, and as he could not attend to it himself he called upon a genteel looking chap standing on the wharf to do it for him. The passenger was seen to hand the man, who proved to be Menzes, an ex-soldier in Company E, N. G. H., several letters and what resembled a gold English sovereign.

The letter carrier never came back with the change the passenger thought was his, so he kicked loud and long. The matter was reported to the police and Menzes was arrested and held for investigation. He says the man gave him nine letters and a dollar, he was to buy the stamps and keep the change. He denies positively that he received more than the amount named, and refuses the charge that he neglected to mail the letters. He will probably be tried this morning in the police court.

## ANOTHER CAMPAIGN.

Afar from the crowds that assemble to feel the pleasures that dwell in the orator's spell is another campaign—and the popular weal depends on it much, sooth to tell. Its conventions are small, just a quorum of two, with a half-earnest jest and a sigh quick suppressed. O'er human events holds direction more true and more potent than all of the rest. —Washington Star.

## THE SCORCHER AS HE THINKS.

I am the scorcher! Please observe The curve That appertains unto my spine! With head ducked low I go O'er man and beast, and woe Unto the thing That fails to scamper when I ting-a-ling! Let people jaw And go to law To try to check my gait, If that's their game! I hate To kill folks, but I'll do it just the same. I guess, Unless They clear the track for me; Because, you see, I am the scorcher, full of zeal, And just the thing I look like on the wheel! —Cleveland Leader.

## A PHYSICIAN'S TESTIMONY

He Tells of the Beneficial Effects of Pink Pills.

They Cured Where Prescriptions Failed—Recommends Them to Others—Remarkable Cure of Mrs. McGowan.

(From Commercial-Appeal, Memphis, Tenn.)

A Commercial-Appeal reporter having heard of a marvelous cure of a case of sciatica of long standing, proceeded to investigate it, and the facts are more wonderful than the rumor. The person who was afflicted was Dr. William M. Flowers, who lives in Hinds County, Mississippi, midway between Sterns Creek and Byram. Dr. Flowers is one of the most prosperous men in the county, having ceased the practice of medicine and devoted his time to managing his large plantation, grist mill and cotton gin.

Dr. Flowers was seen by the newspaper man and asked about the cure.

"Yes," said he, "I have suffered for years with sciatica in its most malignant form. I am a physician, and I tried every remedy known, but received no relief. Finally, twelve years ago I was compelled to abandon my practice on account of my suffering. "Probably eighteen months ago, I saw an article telling of the merits of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and decided to try them. I used a number of boxes, and am now cured. The sciatica has left me entirely, and I know positively that I was cured by the use of the pills."

This is brief but strong. In Byram, a little town on the Illinois Central Railroad, the reporter met Mr. S. S. McGowan, a prominent resident of that place. He said:

"Some months ago my wife heard of the wonderful cure of Dr. Flowers. She was at that time suffering with one of her hands, which she had the misfortune to cut. The tendons of one of her fingers had been cut and she lost the use of that finger, and in addition, her hand was wasting away. She could not even hold a plate without dropping it. Just as a venture she bought a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and by the time she used them all, there was a perceptible improvement, and she continued their use. Now her hand is as well as ever, and she can use it as good as she ever did. Yes, sir, those are facts, and Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cured her."

An analysis of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills shows that they contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, palpitation of the heart, and all forms of weakness either in male or female, and all diseases resulting from vitiated humors in the blood.

Pink Pills are put up in glass vials, both outside wrapper and vial bearing the full trade mark "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." These pills are sold by Hollister Drug Co., Hobron Drug Co., and all dealers in medicine.



## ITCHING SKIN DISEASES Instantly Relieved By Cuticura

A warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA ointment, the great skin cure, followed by mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure of the most distressing forms of Eczema, and every species of itching, burning, bleeding, scaly and crusted skin, scalp, and blood humors, when physicians and all other remedies fail.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBURY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London, E. C. PORTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A.

## Island Visitors TO HONOLULU!

SAVE YOUR TRAVELING EXPENSES BY PURCHASING YOUR Dry Goods

AT L. B. KERR'S

If you are not coming to Honolulu send for patterns and quotations. Your orders will be attended to quite as well as if you selected the articles yourself.

JUST RECEIVED: A complete assortment of French Muslins, French Châlys, Black Alpaca, Black and Colored Cashmeres, Serges, Ribbons,

Laces, Flowers, Linen Handkerchiefs, Table Napkins, Linen Damasks—bleached and unbleached, Bedspreads, Blankets and Sheetings.

Also a fine range of Men's Suits and Trousers.

A Single Yard or Article at Wholesale Prices

L. B. KERR, Queen Street, Honolulu.

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G. N. WILCOX, President. T. MAY, Auditor. J. F. BACKFELD, Vice-President. E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer, P. O. BOX 484. MUTUAL TEL. 467.

WE ARE PREPARED TO FILL ALL ORDERS FOR

## Artificial :- Fertilizers.

ALSO CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

Pacific Guano, Potash, Sulphate of Ammonia, Nitrate of Soda, Calcined Fertilizer, Salts, Etc., Etc.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our Agricultural Chemist.

ALL GOODS ARE GUARANTEED IN EVERY RESPECT.

For further particulars apply to

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER COMPANY.

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager.

## Bona Fide Closing Out Sale!

## Gents' Furnishing Goods

COST PRICES!

We have decided to close out our entire stock of gents' furnishing goods. Shall not handle them any more.

We intend to devote our entire time to our increasing MERCHANT TAILORING BUSINESS.

Now is the time to purchase underwear, neckwear, shirts and hosiery at cost prices.

H. S. TREGLOAN & SON

FORT AND HOTEL STREETS.



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Pumps, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 26 miles.

Electric power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also at attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

## Bedroom Set

FOR

\$35.00

With us means a well finished set of seven pieces in Solid ASH or OAK. It means a SET that will not have to be sent back in six months to be glued together.

Every Piece is Thoroughly Seasoned

The workmanship is perfect, and every joint as true as will be found in higher grade goods.

In these days when ladies' fashions rule the world, a cheval glass in a dressing case is indispensable. The full length figure may be seen and a lady can see at a glance whether her skirt hangs straight or not. Another feature of the Dressing Cases in these \$35 Sets is the hat box. The lady of the house can keep her evening hat without crushing it and entirely away from the dust.

The metal work on the Dressing Case and Wash Stand is of the latest design and is remarkable for the richness.

These Sets are superior to any ever shown in Honolulu and command higher prices elsewhere.

An Inspection invited.

HOPP & CO.

Furniture Dealers,

CORNER KING AND BETHEL STS.

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FOR SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS This college instructs in Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Drawing, all the English branches and everything pertaining to business for full six months. We have 16 teachers and give individual instruction to all our pupils.

A Department of Electrical Engineering Has been established under a thoroughly qualified instructor. The course is thoroughly practical. Send for circular. C. S. HALEY, Secretary.

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## PHARMACISTS.

DEALERS IN

## PURE DRUGS.

Chemicals,

## MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS

AND

## Patent Medicines

At the Lowest Prices.

OF FORT AND HOTEL STREETS.

## Metropolitan Market KING STREET.

## Choicest Meats

From Finest Herds.

G. J. WALLER, Proprietor.

Families and Shipping Supplied

ON SHORT NOTICE

AT THE

## Lowest Market Prices

All Meats delivered from this market are Thoroughly Chilled immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meat so treated retains all its juicy properties and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly-killed meat.

## DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Original and Only Genuine.

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 13, 1894.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. It is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, report that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the TRUE PALLIATIVE IN Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

Important Caution.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many unscrupulous imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles 1s. 14d., 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

Sole Importer, J. T. DAVENPORT,

33 Great Russell St. London, W. C.

## J. S. WALKER,

General Agent the Hawaiian Islands,

## Royal Insurance Company.

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Room 12, Spreckels' Block, Honolulu, H. I.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING A SPECIALTY AT GAZETTE OFFICE. TELEPHONE 88.



SAYS HE TOOK MISSING SIGHT.

Nurseryman Rhodes Scaled the Fence and Examined Guns.

ENTERED FROM LIKELIKE STREET

Cross Examination Does Not Change Testimony - Captain Good on the Stand Says He Was Not Insulting to the Colonel - Did Drill.

In anticipation of a bomb that was expected to be thrown into the court room last night the chairs were filled when the first witness, Captain Camarria, was called and sworn: Am at present Captain in N. G. H. was formerly a paid officer in the barracks acting as assistant quartermaster. Met Captain Good on Wednesday the second week in May near the gun shed. He was officer of the day. I went to headquarters to place an order with J. W. Chapman the commissary steward. Saw Captain Good at that time as well as far as the railing. Spoke to Captain Good about a job that had been offered me at the tax office. It was between 10 and 11 o'clock. Saw the guns had been cleaned up. Saw the sight on the gun at the Waikiki end of the shed and on the other guns as far as I could see. Was with Captain Good 15 or 20 minutes then went to the kitchen. Saw Captain Good on Fort street a week and a half later. Had a conversation, exchanged greetings and he mentioned that there had been a dispute about a missing sight. Remember having visited the grounds and seeing the sight. I asked him if he recalled the visit and told him I had seen the sights on the guns. Don't remember any arrangements being made with Captain Broom for drilling with Austrian field pieces with mules, but saw such a drill. Heard from other officers that some of the Austrian field pieces had to be put in order for immediate use.

Cross Examined. Was in the gun shed two or three times after Minister Cooper took charge of the Foreign Office and the military. The sights were all there. When inspecting a gun and some ammunition in the gun shed we were within three or four feet of the guns. On the occasion of my conversation with Captain Good in the gun shed military matters were not dwelt upon by either of us. From July to December last year was never in the shed. Passed by frequently after the guns were put in the shed. Did not pay any particular attention to the sights. Saw they were on the guns and in bright condition. When the reduction was made I was dismissed. Applied for the position after Captain Pratt left in 1895. Made verbal application when Captain Broom went to Washington this year. The monthly inspections were inaugurated by Minister Cooper.

Private Smith called: Am a private in Co. E, N. G. H. Have been here two years and nine months. In answer to the question as to the object of the meeting in the company office the witness corroborated the testimony given by witnesses for the defense.

MR. RHODES EVIDENCE.

H. G. Rhodes called: Am Superintendent of the government nursery and am a special officer, have been for three years. Was an enlisted member of Company E, detailed by the President for detective duty. Was attached to the company for one year. Entered the executive building grounds all hours of the day and night and am familiar with the lay of the land. Was familiar with the locality of the guns, sentries and ammunition. Have had three and a half years experience with artillery in the U. S. Army during the Civil War. Have used guns when saluting as a member of Company E. Last time I came into the executive building grounds at night was on May 15 about 10:15. Fixed the time by the call of the sentries. Came in to demonstrate to the commander in chief that the guns were unguarded. Heard it talked on the street. Heard this on Jim Dodd's corner. Three white men were talking, strangers to me, they left there and went to the bar-room of the Hawaiian Hotel. This was the last of April or the first of May. When I entered the grounds I just climbed over the fence on the Likelike street side. There were no sentries there. When 10 o'clock called I was opposite the alley on Likelike street. After I scaled the fence I went to the shed. Examined the guns till I reached the gun at the Waikiki end. I removed a breach block intending to take it to the President that night but it was too heavy and it occurred to me that it would disable the gun so I removed the sight, put it in my pocket, scaled the fence at the point where I went in and went home. Kept the sight until the Tuesday following when I sent it with a note addressed to President Dole or Minister Cooper (letter shown). That is the letter I wrote. That is the tag (tag shown) the note was wrapped around the sight and another piece of paper around it. Took it to the post office placed two five cent stamps on it. Sight looked bright.

Had a conversation with Captain Good at my house some days after that. Discussed military matters and immediately mentioned that he had had a fight with the Colonel about a missing sight and the Colonel denied it had been on the gun. Told him that the commander in chief knew something about the sight and would probably hear more about it. The conversation took place after I had sent the sight to the President. Told no one of my intentions of coming into the grounds. Captain Good had not the remotest idea of my intentions. I am solely responsible for my action.

Cross Examined: Have held a commission as a special from the President, Marshal Hitchcock and Marshal Brown. As a member of Company E was detailed by the President for outside business. Had nothing to do with making arrests. Received a commission from Marshal Hitchcock in 1894. Held this until the early part of the year I think, it was renewed by Marshal Brown. Have occasionally reported to Marshal Brown; sometimes in his office occasionally in the street. When I had anything to report I did so. No one told me to report to the President. Never reported the sight episode to anyone because I did not think it necessary. The matter was not in the Marshal's department consequently I did not report it to him. Intended first to report it to the President but did not because I wanted to await developments. I considered it my duty to the government to correct any evils which I might see. Communicated my information to Col. Soper and Attorney Robertson.

I tell the government whatever I consider necessary, there is no dividing line between what I want to tell and what I do not want to tell. I am not in the habit of writing anonymous letters, this is the first one I ever wrote. Have known Captain Good since June 19, 1892. Was on guard once or twice during the year I was special. I have helped make ammunition here in the building during the time the Queen was expected to be executed. I drew \$25 a month during that time as well as \$85 at the nursery. Have never hinted that I wanted a position in the executive building; never said I would like to take charge of the artillery. After I took the sight home I kept it in my desk; took it to the big house Tuesday afternoon and did it up and marked it that night. Have visited Captain Good seldom; probably once in two months; the Captain has visited me perhaps once in two weeks but there was no regularity. Once visited Lieut. Coyne at his room when Captain Good was not here. Called a few times on Mr. Greene. Saw no one but Mr. Greene. We were all over the grounds looking at the plants. Never called on other officers in the evening. Was on Molokai during the month of February. May have called on Captain Good during January and March. More than once perhaps; can't say how many times between one and a thousand; you may take your choice. I left for Captain Good to guess whether the sight had been in my possession. Usually talked with Captain Good in the presence of other officers.

Sergeant Moore called and identified as one of the men present during the interview with Captain Good.

One of the strangers at Dodd's corner remarked that "Those d—n fools down at the corner are making fools of themselves; they have their guns in position and their wagons filled with ammunition in a position that the enemy could turn them on them." Did not go into the hotel because I could see no use for it. Supposed that the men in the hotel had perhaps the same information that the three men had. Cannot say when I made my last report. Am not drawing pay as a special. Have said to President Dole that I did not particularly like Col. McLean. Cannot tell the date of my first dislike for the Colonel. It was the first day the Hotchkiss guns were tried at Kakaako when the Colonel bounced Captain Good for something. Have not made a practice of telling people that I do not like the Colonel. Don't think the subject has ever been under discussion between Captain Good and myself. Have considered the guns badly guarded ever since they have been under the shed because I have passed there frequently at night and never heard a call from there. Once called on the President in reference to the ammunition for the Austrian guns; wanted the government to procure more ammunition. This led me to go to the President. Did not think anything about it. I knew they needed more ammunition. Reason I did not go to the President after removing the sight was because I wanted to see if a guard would be put over them after it was shown that the grounds could be entered. Learned that there was no sentry there from the fact that I have been around here at all hours and never heard a call. Have always been friendly to Captain Good. Never said anything to him but once about the guns being unguarded. Said what a joke it would be if I came in and took out a breach block. He told me I had better not do it as I might get shot. It never occurred to me that by speaking to Captain Good this trouble could have been avoided. When the impulse struck me to go over the fence I went and came out again. Saw no one to talk to that night. Did not know Captain Good was on guard. Knew nothing of the Court Martial being ordered until I saw it in the paper. Cannot say how often I have reported to the Marshal within the past year.

CAPT. GOOD'S TESTIMONY.

Captain John Good, Jr., the accused, was called and sworn. Have been connected with the national guard practically since January 17, 1893. I called the men in the company office regarding the shoot for the Marlin rifle. On May 1 a reduction of pay took place and I called the men into the office to learn their views regarding the advisability of putting in a team for the shoot. Stated to them that we had been doing a great deal of extra work in the shoot beyond what was required by the government and when extra ammunition was required it came out of the canteen. For a long time men who could not shoot volunteered to do the work of those who could. I pointed to the Winchester rifle on the wall and remarked that it had cost me personally more than I could afford with the reduction in the pay. I stated to the men that I was only required to shoot so many shots per month and I did not propose to do any more than I was ordered to do nor compel the men to do it. It was a good man who carried out his orders. My remarks referred only to the shoot. There was no discussion reached at that meeting but at a later one. If I remember right. Nine

men were willing to shoot. I cannot say that I made the remark that we were regarded as prostitutes—a necessary evil.

There was no change made in any of the routine work except that the Colonel had ceased the afternoon drill. A petition was handed me about this time containing a request for the drills to cease. The man who handed it asked me to circulate it in Co. E. I declined to allow it and handed it back to him. At the officers' mess room I made some remark about doing less work and as a matter of fact I did less work. Any other remarks made by me were of the same tenor and related to the shooting contests. I never have said at any time that we would not go through this ——— sailor drill of the Colonel's. Have frequently spoken of the riot drill as the sailor drill because as a matter of fact it is a sailor drill and originated with a lot of boys at Annapolis. It came to the Hawaiian Islands through Lieutenant Jones. We got it from Capt. Ingersoll of the Philadelphia. Afterward Captain Pratt made a type written copy of it. This was prior to Colonel McLean's arrival but was not used in the National Guard until after he came. There were never any orders promulgated in writing to go through this riot drill. Col. McLean gave verbal orders that we should go through it. Think Col. McLean got his knowledge of the drill from the copy we had. Some of the maneuvers are not in the text book. Company E began the drill the latter part of May, 1895. There was never an intended sneer at the Colonel in my remarks. I do not like the drill because it subverts the fundamental principles of the infantry drill which we are going through. (Witness then gave briefly the difference between the two drills.) Drilling the riot drill confused the men when they were going through the infantry drill. These mistakes caused criticism on the riot drill. The Colonel, after he commenced drilling us in the drill he amended some of the movements and I made the necessary explanation to them as to the changes. The expression "according to the latest interpretation of the Colonel" was frequently used in relation to the infantry drill; there was no allusion to the Colonel in a sneering way. I am minute in details when I am instructing the men. The remark regarding the only thing needed is a rudder has been going about the grounds for a year. I have tried to check it. The method of raising and lowering the flag, Colonel McLean told me, was in accordance with the system in vogue in the United States navy. When I showed him the tactics of the army he said, "Yes that's the practice in the army but the U. S. Army don't know how to raise the flag. At the conclusion of the parade on July 4, I gave the order to Lubeck to "guide right." He did not understand me and in a moment of heat, after giving the order several times I said "——— it guide right." On May 18 I was officer of the day. On the morning of the 19th I had a squad of men take the guns to Kakaako for the purpose of saluting the U. S. S. Charleston. I remember Carlyle brought a sight to me but I do not remember what I did with it beyond laying it on my desk. I was officer of the day in December last and not again until May. Remember hearing the Colonel say he had a sight for the purpose of studying the graduations, and that it required a man with a scientific education to do it. An order was given last year to put the guns in order for immediate use. Weatherby told me what he had done. On May 1 I examined the guns closely; the sights were on all the guns then and also on the 5th; I first missed it on the Tuesday before the regular monthly inspection. When I found it gone I proceeded to investigate but could get no information. I reported the matter to Colonel McLean but he insisted that I was mistaken. I next discussed it with the Colonel in the interview which the Colonel denies took place but which Weatherby said he overheard. When Weatherby said he had eight sights the subject was dropped because I did not want to dispute Weatherby's statement. Later I saw Weatherby in his room and he remarked that as I was so sure I had seen the sight he would look up those he had as he was getting a little shaky about it.

When Rhoads told me about the sight I did nothing because Col. McLean had a hard and fast order that no one connected with the military could see the President or Minister of Foreign Affairs without first communicating to him the nature of the business. With this law in my mind I resolved to do nothing until action was taken by the people upstairs. Remember telling Rhoads he had better not try going into the grounds as he might get hurt. When the guard was taken off the Likelike street gate I instructed the sergeants to keep as much as possible at this end of the building. After the witness describing the nature of his differences with Privates Buchanan, Miller and Neeley the court adjourned until 7:30 this evening when the cross-examination of Captain Good will begin.

At the Louisiana state election held early in the year there was a development of the power of the sugar interests of that state which might well attract attention here. For the first time in years a fusion Republican-Populist ticket succeeded in so seriously cutting into the Democratic majorities that the successful candidate for Governor stands a good chance of being required to contest the validity of his election in the Legislature. The fusion ticket increased its vote 56,000 over the returns for 1892. Republicans take this as an omen of success in the coming Presidential campaign and hope to carry the state by virtue of the sugar and protection planks of the national platform. It is worthy of note however that the fusion state ticket was supported by Populists who are liable to desert principles of protection when silver at 16 to 1 is an issue in the fight. Should Louisiana give its electoral vote to McKinley the sugar planters will get the credit of it and will consequently be among the first to ask for legislation favorable to their interests.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST Circuit, of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of James J. Robinson, of North Kona, Hawaii, deceased, intestate.

Petition having been filed by Kekapa Robinson, widow of said intestate, praying that Letters of Administration upon said estate be issued to Mark P. Robinson. Notice is hereby given that Monday, the 24th day of August, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for hearing said petition, when and where all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, July 22nd, 1896.  
By the Court: GEO. LUCAS, Clerk. 1780T-3ta

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST Circuit, of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of George C. Williams, late of San Francisco, Cal., deceased.

On reading and filing the petition and accounts of the Executors of the will of said deceased, wherein they ask that their accounts may be examined and approved, and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in their hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging them from all further responsibility as such Executors.

It is ordered that Friday, the 21st day of August, A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock a. m., at Chambers, in the Court House, at Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

Honolulu, July 20th, 1896.  
By the Court: GEO. LUCAS, Clerk. 1778T-3ta

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST Circuit, of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of Samuel Louison, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased.

The petition and accounts of the Administrator of the Estate of said deceased, wherein he asks that his accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him from all further responsibility as such Administrator.

It is ordered that Monday, the 31st day of August, A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock a. m., at Chambers, in the Court House, at Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

Honolulu, 18th July, 1896.  
By the Court: GEO. LUCAS, Clerk. 1778T-3ta

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST Circuit, of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of John Mott-Smith, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased.

The petition and accounts of the Executors of the will of said deceased, wherein they ask that their accounts may be examined and approved, and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in their hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging them from all further responsibility as such Executors.

It is ordered that Monday, the 31st day of August, A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock a. m., at Chambers, in the Court House, at Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

Honolulu, July 18th, 1896.  
By the Court: GEO. LUCAS, Clerk. 1778T-3ta

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST Circuit, of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of James W. Austin, late of Boston, Mass., U. S. A., deceased.

The petition and accounts of the Administrator, with the will annexed, of the Estate of said deceased, wherein he asks that his accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him from all further responsibility as such Administrator.

It is ordered that Monday, the 31st day of August, A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock a. m., at Chambers, in the Court House, at Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

Honolulu, July 18th, 1896.  
By the Court: GEO. LUCAS, Clerk. 1778T-3ta

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST Circuit, of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of Julius Alexander Anthon, late of Copenhagen, Denmark, deceased.

The petition and accounts of the Ancillary Administrator Estate of said deceased, wherein he asks that his accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him and his sureties from all further responsibility as such Administrator.

It is ordered that Friday, the 14th day of August, A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock a. m., at Chambers, in the Court House

at Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

Honolulu, H. I., July 10th, 1896.  
By the Court: GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk. 1776T-3ta

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Circuit, Hawaiian Islands. JAMES L. NEWTON, and GEORGE H. NEWTON Plaintiffs, vs. FRANK C. BLAIR et al. Defendants. Action for Quietening of Title in Real Property situate in the Hawaiian Islands.

THE REPUBLIC OF HAWAII.—To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands or his Deputy.

GREETING:—You are hereby commanded to summon Frank C. Blair, grandson of Mary Emmons, deceased, and Florence S. Blair, his wife; George B. Blair, grandson of Mary Emmons, deceased, and Emily E. Blair, his wife; William G. Blair, grandson of Mary Emmons, deceased, and Hattie V. Blair, his wife; Henrietta Blair, daughter of Mary Emmons, deceased; Susan H. Stearns, granddaughter of Mary Emmons, deceased, and E. H. Stearns, her husband; Elizabeth R. Hosmer, granddaughter of Mary Emmons, deceased, Alice M. Hubbard, granddaughter of Mary Emmons, deceased, and E. Hubbard, her husband; Florence L. Matterson, granddaughter of Mary Emmons, deceased, and J. J. Matterson, her husband; Jane Case, daughter of Mary Emmons, deceased, and J. N. Case, her husband; Mary C. Martell, daughter of Mary Emmons, deceased; Henry Spring, grandson of Thomas L. Newton, deceased, and Sybil Spring, his wife; Angeline L. Vincent, granddaughter of Thomas L. Newton, deceased, and W. E. Vincent, her husband; A. Alaine Underwood, granddaughter of Thomas L. Newton, deceased, and C. R. Underwood, her husband; ———, a granddaughter of Thomas L. Newton, both deceased, and Ida Weaver, a great granddaughter of Thomas L. Newton, deceased, and ——— Weaver, her husband; Helen Giffard, a granddaughter of Thomas L. Newton, deceased, and E. M. Giffard, her husband; George W. Forbes, son of Lydia F. Forbes, deceased, and Juliette Forbes, his wife; E. Melancthon Forbes, son of Lydia F. Forbes, deceased, and Maggie Forbes, his wife; James Forbes, son of Lydia F. Forbes, deceased, and Ellen Forbes, his wife; Emory Forbes, son of Lydia F. Forbes, deceased; ———, New- man, husband of Lydia Newman, deceased, a daughter of Lydia F. Forbes, deceased; Frank Newton, grandson of John Newton, deceased and Frances Newton, his wife; Asahel Newton, grandson of John Newton, deceased, and Mary Newton, his wife; Albert Newton, grandson of John Newton, deceased, and Ella Newton, his wife; Merritt Newton, grandson of John Newton, deceased, and Sadie Newton, his wife; George Newton, grandson of John Newton, deceased; ———, Doubleday, husband of Anna M. Doubleday, deceased, a granddaughter of John Newton, deceased; William A. Doubleday, a great-grandson of John Newton, deceased; Alice Newton, a great-granddaughter of John Newton, deceased; ———, Jackson, husband of ——— Jackson, a great-granddaughter of John Newton, deceased, and a great-grandson of John Newton, deceased; Frances Mary Harris, a daughter of John Newton, deceased, and A. Harris, her husband; John E. Newton, a son of John Newton, deceased; Elizabeth Crandall, daughter of John Newton, deceased, and I. Crandall, her husband; Lydia Jane Harris, daughter of John Newton, deceased; William P. Newton, son of John Newton, deceased, and Emily Newton, his wife. Defendants, in case they shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be as appears before said Circuit Court at the AUGUST TERM, thereof, to be holden at Honolulu, Is and of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, on MONDAY, the third day of August next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause why the claim of James L. Newton and George H. Newton, plaintiffs, should not be awarded to them pursuant to the tenor of their annexed petition. And have you then there this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness, Hon. Alfred W. Carter, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the [L.S.] First Circuit at Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, this fourth day of April, 1896.

HENRY SMITH, Clerk. 1748-3m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, having been appointed administrator of the Estate of Acheu, late of Wailuku, Maui, deceased, by order of the Honorable Alfred Carter, First Judge of the Circuit Court, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present the same, duly authenticated, and with the proper vouchers, if any exist, even if the claim be secured by mortgage upon real estate, to him at the office of H. Hackfeld & Co., Honolulu, within six months from the date hereof, or such claims will be forever barred.

And all persons indebted to said estate are also notified to make payment thereof to said Administrator.

GEORGE RODICK, Administrator of the Estate of Acheu. Dated Honolulu, Oahu, July 20, 1896. 1778T-5ta

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, having been duly appointed Administratrix of the Estate of A. P. Jones, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons who have claims against the Estate of said A. P. Jones to present the same, duly authenticated, with the proper vouchers, if any exist, even if the claim is secured by mortgage upon real estate, to her personally or at the office of J. A. Magoon, Merchant St., next to the Post Office, Honolulu, within six months from this date, or the same will be forever barred.

MRS. RACHEL JONES. By her Attorney, J. Alfred Magoon. Honolulu, July 1st, 1896. 1773-9t

FOR SALE.

THIRTY-FOUR volumes of Scientific American, from 1878 to 1894, inclusive. Well bound and in good state of preservation. Terms reasonable. For particulars, address "X," this office. 1775-1m

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE.

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by Mahalia Ka-hoohuli and Kelupaina, his wife, to Mallo Kahala, dated Jan. 19, 1894, recorded in the Register office, in Liber 160, pages 49 and 50, which mortgage was duly assigned to C. F. Hart, by assignment dated Jan. 23, 1896, duly recorded, notice is hereby given that the Assignee of said mortgage intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to-wit: the non-payment of both principal and interest when due.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from this date the property covered by said mortgage will be advertised for sale and will be sold at public auction, in front of the Court House at Kapaau, Kohala, aforesaid, on Monday, August 3, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon that day.

C. F. HART, Assignee of said Mortgage. For further particulars apply to H. L. Holstein.

The property to be sold is as follows: 1. All those premises mentioned in R. P. 7377, awarded to Kukeanu, situate at Niuli, Kohala, containing an area of 2 acres, 92 fathoms and 18 feet, conveyed to said mortgagor by deed dated 5th May, 1884, R. Liber 146, p. 112. 2. Those premises mentioned in R. P. 7378, awarded to Pauoahu, situate at Niuli, aforesaid, containing 2 acres, 266 fathoms, conveyed to said mortgagor by Kahlkolola, by deed dated May 21st, '84, Re. L. 146, p. 73 and 74. 1774-3w

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by Lucy Kaunui Palama and S. Palama her husband of Honolulu, Oahu, to W. R. Castle, Trustee of said Honolulu, dated August 29th, 1890, recorded Liber 126, page 208, notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to-wit: non-payment of both interest and principal.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of Jas. F. Morgan in Honolulu, on Monday, the 24th day of August, 1896, at 12 noon of said day.

Further particulars can be had of W. R. Castle. Dated Honolulu, July 27th, 1896. W. R. CASTLE, Trustee. Mortgagee.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of:

1st. 9 1/2 acres of land situate in Kula, Maui, in R. P. 540 L. C. A. 6703 to Opunui together with the buildings and structures erected thereon conveyed to said Lucy Kaunui Palama by deed of said Opunui, recorded in Liber 74, page 468.

2nd. All of that lot in Kawaihae, Hawaii in R. P. 6385 L. C. A. 4101 to Kepaimaka together with the buildings and structures erected thereon as conveyed to said mortgagors by deed of Kanehaku, recorded in Liber — page, 1780T-4ta

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by W. Kealoha of Honouaia, Maui, to W. R. Castle, Trustee of Honolulu, Oahu, dated February 19th, 1891, recorded Liber 132, page 91, notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to-wit: non-payment of both interest and principal.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of Jas. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Monday, the 24th day of August, 1896, at 12 noon of said day.

Further particulars can be had of W. R. Castle. Dated Honolulu, July 27, 1896. W. R. CASTLE, Trustee. Mortgagee.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of:

All of those certain tracts or parcels of land situate in Honouaia, Island of Maui, described as follows:

- 1st. 75 89-100 acres in said Honouaia near Paumaohe, in R. P. — L. C. A. — conveyed to S. P. Halama by deed of Poochina, recorded in Liber 52, page 247.
- 2nd. 17 acres in Paeahu, Honouaia, conveyed to S. P. Halama by deed of W. G. Goodale, recorded in Liber 1, page 454.
- 3rd. 11 3-10 acres in R. P. 1392 to Kaplana.
- 4th. 17 53-100 acres in R. P. 1233 to Kaplana.
- 5th. 36 9-10 acres in R. P. 1388 to Pahlia.
- 6th. 5 5-10 acres in R. P. 6408 to Kila. All of the above mentioned premises being the same conveyed to M. Kealoha by deed of W. R. Castle, recorded in Liber 130, page 195. 1780T-4ta

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Olowalu Company, held on July 20th, 1896, at the office of W. G. Irwin & Co., Ltd., the following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year:

- W. G. Irwin ..... President
  - F. W. Macfarlane ..... Vice President
  - W. M. Giffard ..... Treasurer
  - C. Bosse ..... Secretary and Auditor
- Board of Directors:  
W. G. Irwin, F. W. Macfarlane, Aug. Haneberg. 1778-3t C. BOSSE, Secretary.